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RABOTNICHESKO DELO EVALUATES RESULTS OF HAVANA CONFERENCE

AU181842 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Sep 79 p 3 AU

[Nencho Khranov article: "Influential Factor"]

[Excerpts] What are the results of the sixth conference of nonalined states? Has the conference fulfilled its lofty goal, namely to intensify the activities of this "influential factor in worldwide politics" as Comrade Leonid Brezhnev called the conference in his greeting message?

The Havana conference demonstrated above all, the unmistakable anti-imperialist trend of the nonalined movement. Both the statements made during the conference and the documents adopted by it denounced the imperialist forces and their champions. That is why the severe condemnation of the imperialist and Zionist policy in the Middle East and of the Egyptian leadership's disgraceful bargaining actions, as well as of the policy of apartheid and racism practiced by the regimes in Salisbury and Pretoria and their Western protectors was of great political value.

No less important is the unmistakable support expressed at the conference for the policy of detente and disarmament, the unmistakable stand adopted by the conference in support of expanding military detente, regarding troop strength and regarding the territories on which they are stationed. No less important is the support expressed by the conference for the SALT II treaty signed in Vienna. In addition, the overwhelming majority of the participants stressed the fact that it is precisely in the atmosphere of alleviation of international tension that the scope of action of the imperialists and colonialists is being restricted and the opportunities of consolidating economic and political independence, as well as social progress are increasing. Naturally, Hodding Carter, the U.S. State Department spokesman, mentioned the "bad results" of the conference and declared that Washington disagreed with numerous wishes expressed in the final declaration. The Chinese evaluations are characterized by the same pessimistic mood.

That is natural, as the greatest hopes of Beijing and Washington for the conference were disappointed. The so-called "Kampuchean problem" by no means produced a split in the movement and the Pol Pot clique representatives were not admitted to the conference hall.

As to the theories about the "purity of the nonalined countries movement" and about keeping "equal distance" from the socialist states whose attitude toward the nonalined movement is friendly, as well as from the imperialist states, which are by every means trying to obstruct the people's national liberation struggle, they did not obtain the response expected and desired by the imperialists. As a matter of fact, the Havana conference was convincing proof of the feelings of sympathy toward socialist Cuba. It consolidated its prestige and the appreciation for its contribution to the nonalined countries movement. It also consolidated Comrade Fidel Castro's personal prestige, thanks to the tactful attitude and skill with which he presided over the forum as elected chairman of the nonalined countries movement, a position he will hold throughout the period preceeding the Baghdad conference, which is scheduled for 1982.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES USSR WRITERS UNION SECRETARY 18 SEPTEMBER

AU182010 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 18 Sep 79 AU

[Text] On 18 September Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, received Prof Nikolay Fedorenko, secretary of the USSR Writers Union and had a friendly talk with him.

USSR MINISTER OF LAND RECLAMATION ARRIVES 18 SEPTEMBER

AU182013 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 18 Sep 79 AU

[Text] On 18 September Nikolay Vasilyev, USSR Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, arrived in Burgas. He will take part in the meeting of CEMA's specialists of water economy which opens tomorrow.

COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT OF JORDANIAN CP DELEGATION

AU141212 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Sep 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Joint Bulgarian-Jordanian communique on 3-11 September visit of Jordanian Communist Party delegation led by Fa'iq Warrad to Bulgaria]

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee and in connection with the celebration of the 35th anniversary of Bulgaria's socialist revolution a delegation of the Jordanian Communist Party Central Committee visited Bulgaria from 3 to 11 September. The following persons were members of the Jordanian delegation: Fa'iq Warrad, first secretary of the Jordanian Communist Party Central Committee, and Naim Ashab, member of the Jordanian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo.

Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary, received the Jordanian delegation. A frank [iskren] exchange of opinions on questions of mutual interest took place during the meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The delegation of the Jordanian Communist Party Central Committee had talks with a delegation of the BCP Central Committee, whose members were: Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary; Yordan Kirov, BCP Central Committee "Foreign Policy and International Relations" Department deputy head; and Zdarvko Velev, associate of the BCP Central Committee "Foreign Policy and International Relations" Department.

The delegation of the Jordanian Communist Party Central Committee laid a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum.

During its visit, the delegation visited Varna and Plovdiv, where it had meetings at the BCP okrug committees and visited some economic and tourist sites.

The delegation of the Jordanian Communist Party Central Committee and the delegation of the BCP Central Committee had a detailed and fruitful talk during which information was exchanged on the tasks being accomplished by the parties at the present, and opinions on the most topical issues of the international situation and the world communist and workers' movement were exchanged.

The delegation of the Jordanian Communist Party Central Committee reported on the situation in Jordan and the occupied territories and on the struggle of the party members--Jordanians and Palestinians--in defense of the working people's vital interests, for uniting all progressive and national-patriotic forces against imperialist, Zionism, and reaction, and for liberating the occupied Arab territories and restoring the irrevocable rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

The BCP representatives highly evaluated the activity of the Jordanian Communist Party, as well as its contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers' movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and peoletarian internationalism.

The BCP Central Committee delegation briefed the guests on the work of Bulgaria's communists and entire people for implementing the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and BCP national conference on constructing the developed socialist society in Bulgaria and on the peaceful policy of the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria as well as the consistent solidarity and support of the Bulgarian working people for the just cause of the Arab peoples and the struggle of the national-liberation movement of all peoples struggling against colonialism, neocolonialism, and imperialism, and in defense of their national independence, peace and progress.

The delegation of the Jordanian Communist Party highly evaluated the BCP's consistent Marxist-Leninist policy on constructing the developed socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on strengthening and developing friendship and cooperation with the USSR and other socialist community countries. They highly evaluated the Bulgarian foreign policy aimed at strengthening world peace and creating a climate of confidence, understanding and good-neighborliness in the Balkans, as well as the BCP contribution to strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers' movement.

The two delegations confirmed the uniform stands of the BCP and the Jordanian Communist Party on the basic issues of international relations. Noting with satisfaction the fruitful results of the policy of decreasing tension and developing cooperation among countries with different social systems, they expressed concern over the recently activated efforts of the imperialist and reactionary forces, as well as the present Chinese leadership aimed at implementing their goals of expansion and hegemony. In the fact of this danger the delegations voiced the determination of the BCP and the Jordanian Communist Party to continue their efforts to turn the political detente also into a military one, to stop the arms race, and to reach full and comprehensive disarmament. In this connection they stressed that the peoples have great hopes in implementing SALT II in practice, something which will be a new step along the road of strengthening international security.

The two delegations paid special attention to the exacerbating situation in the Middle East after the capitulation of the present Egyptian leadership and the signing of the separate Israeli-Egyptian treaty. They decisively condemned the separate deals between Israel and Egypt reached at Camp David with active U.S. participation, as well as the plans on the so-called autonomy for the Jordan River's West Bank and the Gaza Strip. These plans contradict the basic interests of the Arab people of Palestine and the other Arab peoples and aim at undermining the just and comprehensive solution of the Middle East crisis, perpetuating Israeli occupation of the occupied Arab territories, and implementing the imperialist designs in the Middle East and expanding imperialism's presence in the region.

The two delegations think that a necessary condition for frustrating the imperialist-Zionist plot against the Arab national-liberation movement is the ever closer unity of all forces declaring themselves against the anti-Arab plans of imperialism, neocolonialism and Zionism and making the necessary efforts for constructing the all-Arab front, which will include all progressive and national-patriotic forces and will facilitate strengthening the cooperation of the Arab countries with their natural allies--the socialist community countries led by the USSR. They consider that the effectiveness of such a front will closely be connected with achieving full unity of action among the progressive and national-patriotic forces in each Arab country and respecting the organizational, political and ideological independence of each party and organization. In addition, this will facilitate removing the dangerous cracks which are noticeable in the ranks of the progressive and patriotic forces of some countries, something which turns their attention from the general struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

The two parties confirmed their determination to continue the struggle for reaching a just and comprehensive solution of the Middle East crisis. They consider it impossible to reach a lasting peace in the Middle East without liberating all Arab territories conquered by Israel in 1967 and without restoring the legal rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to establish its own independent state. They are convinced that a comprehensive and lasting solution of the crisis requires the collective efforts of all interested sides, including the PLO--the only legal representative of the Arab people of Palestine. They expressed their deep conviction that the solution of the Middle East conflict is impossible without the USSR.

The two sides decisively condemned the interference of the imperialist forces and the Israeli Government in the internal affairs of Lebanon and voiced their support for all forces for normalizing the situation in Lebanon on the basis of preserving its sovereignty, national independence and territorial integrity, as well as preserving the agreements between the Palestinian resistance movement and the Lebanese authorities.

The delegation of the Jordanian Communist Party expressed its gratitude to the BCP and the entire Bulgarian people for their consistent solidarity and support of the Arab peoples' just struggle against the plots of imperialism and the continuous acts of aggression by Israel.

The two sides expressed their solidarity with the struggle of the heroic people of Vietnam against the provocations and aggressive acts of the present Chinese leadership. They support the struggle of the revolutionary-patriotic forces of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and Laos for strengthening their national independence and consolidating the road to socialism that they chose.

The two delegations expressed their parties' solidarity with the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American countries against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism. They decisively condemned the racist regimes of Pretoria and Salisbury and their attempts, supported by the imperialist forces, to establish puppet regimes in Zimbabwe and Namibia. They confirmed their unreserved support for the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa and their legal representatives--the South West African People's Organization, the Zimbabwe's Patriotic Front and the African National Congress of South Africa--against racism and apartheid and for national independence and social progress.

The two delegations greeted the decisions of the sixth summit conference of the nonalined countries in Havana and expressed their confidence that the implementation of these decisions will facilitate the intensification of the anti-imperialist struggle of the movement and increasing its role in the struggle for further strengthening world detente.

The two delegations confirmed their parties' determination to constantly work for strengthening the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers' movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The delegations of the BCP and the Jordanian Communist Party expressed their satisfaction with the existing fraternal relations between them and confirmed their striving to further develop and strengthen their friendship and cooperation.

They stressed their parties' readiness to cooperate in developing relations between Bulgaria and Jordan in the interest of the Bulgarian and Jordanian peoples.

PALESTINIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION MEETS MISHEV

LD190344 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] Sofia, Sept 18 (BTA)--"Our tasks proceed from our struggle for freedom. They are the same ones that face the entire Palestine people--tenaciously opposing the Zionist aggression [words indistinct] and the consequences of Anwar as-Sadat's treachery" said Mr Fathi Ragib, secretary general of the Palestine Trade Union Federation. He said that the U.S. imperialist activity seeking to disunite the Arab states posed [word indistinct] difficulty to the Palestine cause, especially in Lebanon. He also spoke about the terror and the assimilation policy conducted by Israel in occupied Arab territory and about the difficulties by which the aggressor is thus thwarting the trade union organization of the working people.

The above was commented here today by Mr Fathi Ragib during his talks with a Bulgarian trade union delegation. He was on five-day visit here at the head of a delegation of the Palestine Trade Union Federation.

During his stay in Bulgaria the delegation was received by Mr Misho Mishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions. Satisfaction was expressed at the talk with the active relations of cooperation linking the two trade union organizations and also readiness for their further promotion and strengthening. The guests thanked for the support the Bulgarian Trade Unions are rendering to the struggle of the people of Palestine.

SRV ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES 18 SEPTEMBER

AU181417 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 18 Sep 79 AU

[Text] A state-economic delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by Vo Chi Cong, member of the Politburo of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee and deputy premier, arrived in Bulgaria on 18 September. The delegation will take part in the eighth session of the intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

At Sofia airport the delegation was greeted by Krustyu Trichkov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate-member, chairman of the Committee on State and People's Control and chairman of the Bulgarian part of the commission, and by other officials.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT ON INDEPENDENCE

AU141917 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 14 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, Sept 14 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, has sent a telegram to Nicaragua's Provisional Government of National Reconstruction on the occasion of that country's independence day.

The telegram reads: "The Bulgarian people have a sympathetic attitude towards the struggles of the heroic Nicaraguan people against the forces of internal reaction and imperialism, for consolidating and developing the national economy, for national independence, for friendship and cooperation with all countries and peoples".

Confidence is expressed that the friendly ties between the two countries will continue to develop and strengthen and will grow into a broad and useful all-round cooperation in the interests of the Bulgarian and Nicaraguan peoples, of peace and security in the world.

STATE COUNCIL SENDS CONDOLENCES ON AYATOLLAH TALEQANI DEATH

AU171410 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[Text] The State Council has sent the Revolutionary Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran a message of condolence on the death of Ayatollah Taleqani. We heard with sorrow the announcement of the unexpected death of the highly respected Ayatollah Sayed Mahmud Taleqani, a noted figure of the Iranian national revolutionary movement who enjoyed great authority and recognition in Iran and abroad, the message reads.

Please accept our deepest and most sincere condolences.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV SEND CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF NETO

AU180930 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Sep 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Condolence message from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee on the occasion of Agostinho Neto's death]

[Text] On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the entire Bulgarian people and on our personal behalf, we send the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and Government of the People's Republic of Angola and the friendly Angolan people our deepest condolences in connection with the untimely death of Agostinho Neto, MPLA-Labor Party chairman and president of the People's Republic of Angola, prominent African state and political figure, and tireless fighter for the freedom and independence of Angola and Africa and for understanding among nations and strengthening world peace.

A loyal son of the people and an ardent patriot, Agostinho Neto devoted his entire revolutionary zeal to the struggle for the triumph of the Angolan national liberation revolution's ideas. He left a permanent trace on the most heroic pages of contemporary Angolan history. Under his direct leadership the Angolan workers, peasants and progressive intelligentsia, with arms in their hands, achieved freedom and national independence for their motherland. They defended the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of their motherland against attempts by internal and international reaction, and they began profound political and socioeconomic transformations which marked the beginning of new Angola. The name of Agostinho Neto is most closely connected with the historic decisions of the First MPLA Congress, which traced the way toward building a society without exploitation of many, by many and based on Marxism-Leninism.

One of the most noted figures of the international revolutionary movement and an ardent revolutionary-internationalist, Agostinho Neto was a consistent fighter against imperialism and neocolonialism, for removing the last remnants of colonialism, racism and apartheid on African soil, and for peace and understanding among nations. He deeply understood the power of proletarian internationalism and unity of action by all progressive forces in the struggle for freedom and independence, for strengthening world peace and security and the nations' social progress. He also worked tirelessly to strengthen the unity of Africa's progressive forces on a consistently anti-imperialist basis.

In the memory of Bulgaria's communists and working people, Neto will always remain an ardent fighter for developing and strengthening the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the People's Republic of Angola and the socialist community countries. The Bulgarian people highly value the great contribution of Agostinho Neto, the laureate of the Dimitrov Award, to expanding and strengthening fraternal relations between the BCP and the MPLA-Labor Party, and between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Angola. The BCP Central Committee and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria once again confirm their steady resolve to continue strengthening fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples.

Together with you, we deeply mourn the death of Agostinho Neto. His death was a heavy loss not only for the friendly Angolan people but also for the international revolutionary movement and all progressive mankind.

We express our deep confidence that, tempered in the long struggles for freedom and independence, the MPLA-Labor Party, the revolutionary vanguard of the fraternal and industrious Angolan people, will continue the cause of its great son Agostinho Neto, who until his last hour struggled for the freedom and bright future of the Angolan working people and world peace and social progress.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM NETO FUNERAL 18 SEPTEMBER

AU182011 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 18 Sep 79 AU

[Text] The Bulgarian delegation led by Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate-member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned on 18 September from the People's Republic of Angola, where it took part in the funeral of Agostinho Neto, MPLA-Labor Party chairman and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

ZHIVKOV GREETS HUNGARY'S LOSONCZI ON 60TH BIRTHDAY

AU171924 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has sent a greetings message to Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary which reads:

I am happy to most cordially greet you on your 60th birthday. The Bulgarian people highly value your great contribution to constructing socialism in new Hungary as well as your tireless activity as a prominent statesman who has devoted his energy to conducting a consistent policy of international peace and understanding.

On your birthday I express our deep gratitude for your merits in developing comprehensive cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Hungary, as well as strengthening the friendship and cooperation between our fraternal peoples.

MLADENOV CONGRATULATES ROMANIA'S ANDREI ON RELATIONS CENTENNIAL

AU181036 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 18 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, sent a telegram to Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Executive Political Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of establishment of diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and Romania.

The telegram expresses confidence that traditional Bulgarian-Romanian relations and cooperation will continue to be intensified also in the future on the unshakable basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the spirit of the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty signed between the two countries, in the interest of our two fraternal peoples, as well as in the interest of the unity of the socialist community and the victory of peace and socialism throughout the world.

CASTRO SENDS CONGRATULATIONS ON BULGARIAN NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU142140 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Sep 79 p 5 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have received the following telegram by Fidel Castro Ruz, Cuban Communist Party Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Ministers Council of the Republic of Cuba:

On the occasion of the celebration of the 35th anniversary of socialist revolution in Bulgaria, I convey to you, on behalf of the people and the communist party, as well as on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cuba, the most sincere fraternal congratulations and I ask you to convey these greetings to the BCP and to the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The anniversary which you are celebrating today with legitimate pride is devoted to a great event that marked the end of the long struggle, full of sacrifices, waged by the Bulgarian people in order to achieve their struggle and full independence, as well as in order to achieve the right of creating a more just society for all people.

You have achieved many successes in all fields of life in your country along the path of building a developed socialist society, the fraternal Bulgarian people can point to these successes with satisfaction, because in achieving them they are implementing the instructions of their communist party, loyal to Marxism-Leninism, and because they are fulfilling the behests of their glorious son Georgi Dimitrov.

In celebrating your successes as if they were our own, on this remarkable date we most sincerely wish that the relations linking our two fraternal peoples, communist parties and governments may continue to develop incessantly for the sake of your motherland's well-being and progress.

I wish you health and personal happiness.

INTERIOR MINISTER STOYANOV PRAISES STATE SECURITY ACTIVITIES

AU181550 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[Article by Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of Internal Affairs, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Bulgaria: "Under the Leadership of the Party--At the People's Service": "15 September--Holiday of the Ministry of Internal Affairs"]

[Text] Only a few days ago our people festively celebrated the 35th anniversary of the victorious socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

As to its social roots, meaning and motivations, the 9 September 1944 revolution, at its very beginnings, was a socialist revolution; it was the cause and achievement of the Bulgarian proletariat, of the Bulgarian people. [paragraph continues]

The revolution represented the triumphant conclusion of the people's long struggles against fascism and capitalism, the elimination of sharp social-class contradictions and lack of equal rights, the elimination of merciless exploitation and oppression, slavery and obscurantism. Organized and guided by the BCP, having rallied the workers masses and all progressive and democratic forces in our country under the banner of the Fatherland Front, the socialist revolution was victorious in our country, with the decisive assistance of the invincible Soviet Army.

The historical meaning and essential character of the Ministry of Internal Affairs is in full accordance with the Marxist-Leninist theory on state and revolution and conforms to the objective requirements for the establishment of a proletarian dictatorship, capable of destroying the old social order and of guaranteeing the safety and development of socialism.

The BCP, as early as the very first days of the victory, created and asserted the Ministry of Internal Affairs, thus establishing a logical and indissoluble link between those organs and the socialist revolution itself, between those organs and the new state-political system and social administration. Under the leadership of the party and with the vast cooperation of the working people, in those years, the Ministry of Internal Affairs accomplished very difficult tasks, tasks involving particular responsibility, by participating in the fierce and irreconcilable class struggle. They inflicted devastating blows upon the bourgeois class which had just been overthrown, and upon its supporters outside the country, as well as on all forces hostile to revolution.

In that glorious era the party recruited tested revolutionaries, communists who were manifesting tremendously strong will, preseverance and selfless loyality to the cause of socialism and sent them to work in the security and public order organs. With their Marxist-Leninist training, their great experience, organizational talents and skill in political leadership and in administration, those people built up the solid and indestructible basis of a correct and efficient functioning of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The direct and concrete leadership of the BCP--that is an irreplaceable law. It is the supreme law in the work of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The BCP April line of policy and its contemporary development are of historical significance for the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The party has adopted a new approach to the social functions of the ministry, it has improved and further developed the character, essence and meaning of the ministry's work.

The demand of the party, based on the April plenum decisions regarding the strictest and most accurate observance of the country's constitution and laws, in improving the ideological, political, intellectual, moral and esthetic education and culture, as well as the acquisition and creative application of contemporary humanitarian, scientific and technical notions and the perfection of professional training, that demand exerted an exceptionally beneficial and creative influence upon the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The above-mentioned requirement enhanced the criteria of evaluating the ministry's work. Our communist conviction as well as our unity and cohesion around the BCP Central Committee opened vast opportunities for the genuine application of the Leninist style and methods of work and leadership in our sector.

The consistent implementation of the BCP's April line of policy in the comprehensive activities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the development of the ministry and its assertion as a contemporary and efficiently functioning system within the state structure and social administration--all that is closely linked and linked to the greatest extent--to the historical role, to the tremendous theoretical, political and organizational activities of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the creator of the BCP's April line.

The creative elan and efficiency, as well as the Marxist-Leninist maturity and lofty party attention to principles which characterize Comrade Todor Zhivkov, our first party and state leader, all those characteristic features which mark his approach in resolving topical problems are setting the most brilliant example for us, an example of how to serve the party and people, as well as the interests of the cause of socialism, with integrity and selfless devotion.

In recent years, the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the government adopted and approved new guiding documents. Those documents are working out, on a contemporary, scientific basis, the ideological, political, legal economic, socialogical, socio-psychological and other questions which are of utmost significance for our ministry. In implementing those programatic documents, the leadership of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the party committee, as well as the central and okrug Ministry of Internal Affairs branches are promoting goal-oriented organizational-investigating, prosecuting, protective, and scientific, as well as scientific-technical and administrative work of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The great experience accumulated throughout the years by the KGB and of the Ministry of Internal Internal Affairs of the Soviet Union represents an inexhaustible source of knowledge and professional training for the Bulgarian Ministry of Internal Affairs. The fraternal friendship and cooperation with the security and public order organs of the other socialist countries are constantly expanding and being intensified.

The growing aspirations and attempts of intelligence penetration of exacerbating the ideological struggle, as well as the particular attention devoted to the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the strategy and tactics of the most reactionary imperialist circles--all those things demand great vigilance, purposeful and active, as well as offensive unmasking and foiling of any of their actions. That actually determines the importance of the tasks which the party assigns to the Ministry of Internal Affairs. With communist conviction, with high professionalism and high cultural standards, with classminded irreconcilability, the state security organs are waging an active and offensive struggle to guarantee the security and peace of our state and our people's peaceful and constructive labor.

The atmosphere in our country is peaceful, creative, happy and optimistic. The intentions and actions of the reactionary forces of imperialist intelligence services to change the truthful, just, beautiful and humanitarian character of socialist social relations in contemporary Bulgaria are being wrecked by the ideological conviction, political maturity and unshakable faith in the victory of socialism and communism existing in our country.

In light of the decisions adopted by the 11th BCP Congress and by the July Plenum of the BCP Central Committee, as well as by the national party conference, the Ministry of Internal Affairs is facing new tasks, tasks involving even greater responsibility for the protection of the sacred integrity and inviolability of socialist property.

The economic and social changes which have occurred, as well as the further growth of society's material and cultural development, the intensification of the people's political activities--all those things are creating even greater opportunities for constantly increasing our successes in our struggle against negative phenomena, in our struggle for the protection of the individual for safeguarding the rights, freedoms, the honor and dignity of our citizens, as well as for creating a healthy, socialist public order. That requirement is a norm of behavior and a commitment for every citizen and for all working people. It stems from the very nature of socialism.

The tasks of timely prevention and stopping of crimes, the tasks of most promptly and completely uncovering crimes and other violations of law, as well as antisocial manifestations are also playing a role of primary importance.

The positive changes which have occurred in the dynamic development and structure of crime in our country are results of basic political and socioeconomic changes in our country, results of the establishment and development of new social relations, of social democracy and social administration; they are the results of improved activities of specialized state organs and social organizations. In the last few years comprehensive measures were organized and implemented for perfecting the interaction and coordination of state and public organs which are engaged in the struggle against crime. New forms and methods of struggle were adopted. The activities of employees from specialized organs have increased and the citizens' public intolerance of crime has been enhanced.

In the spirit of the decisions adopted by the July Plenum of the BCP Central Committee, in the spirit of the party's strict and categorical demands for the strictest and most accurate observance of socialist legality and of established norms and principles of social life in our country, we are waging an active, principled and just struggle against negative phenomena and manifestations. The strictest observance of socialist legality is a basic and unshakable principle of the Ministry of Internal Affairs work.

Under the conditions of building a developed socialist society the party has set forth a task demanding high responsibility for propagation of a vast social, preventive campaign against violations of law. That campaign is being conducted with the joint efforts of the courts of justice, the prosecutor's office, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the people's councils, the trade unions, the Komsomol and other social organizations, ideological and ideological-educational institutions, departments, administrative organs, and with voluntary detachments of working people, as well as with the efforts of the comradely courts.

Crime prevention also includes measures of an organizational, economic, ideological, educational and legal character, measures which are implemented in close cooperation with the planning organs of our country's socioeconomic development, with the individual conurbation systems, and with individual workers collectives. An efficiently functioning uniform system of crime prevention and preventive measures in that field have been created, which coordinate efforts of the centers for educational work in residential areas with the efforts of the crime prevention and preventive councils in working places.

The present stage of socioeconomic development in our country, the increased party criteria, the greater activities and enhanced strictness of socialist society--all those factors set forth greater tasks for the cadres of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, for the improvement of the efficiency and quality of their work. The leadership of the ministry, the party and Komsomol organizations attached to it, devote constant care for a most comprehensive coordination of the educational and training process of cadres with the objective requirements of our time. The complexity and the social significance of the tasks which the employees of the Ministry of Internal Affairs are engaged in demand from each of them great professional skill, ideological-political tempering and conviction, scientific-technical training and modern erudition, as well as high cultural standards, and last but not least--immaculate moral virtues.

In celebrating their 35th anniversary, the employees of the state security organs, the Border Guards, the People's Militia and the fire brigades are united and closely rallied under the banner of the party. They are capable of fighting and ready to wage an irreconcilable struggle for the defense of socialist achievements, for the happiness and prosperity of our beloved motherland--the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

ZMEDELSKO ZNAME REVIEWS TSOLA DRAGOYCHEVA WAR MEMOIRS

AU141218 Sofia ZMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 12 Sep 79 p 3 AU

[Article by Docent and Candidate of History Ivan Domuschiev: "A Monumental Chronicle of Revolution"--book review of the third volume of the memoirs recently published by Tsola Dragoycheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, under the title: "Victory"]

[Excerpts] The history of the armed, antifascist struggle waged by the Bulgarian people is a realistic and eternal source of life in our time. It depicts the foundations of the common creative deeds accomplished by our people in building a mature socialism and is a basic factor of the people's sociopolitical and ideological unity. This history also is the touchstone for the moral virtues and real contributions of each worker to the upsurge of our motherland. It is logical that this history be described by many volumes of documents, by memoirs of participants in the struggle, as well as by major historical research works and others. Among them the memoirs of Comrade Tsola Dragoycheva distinguish themselves. The third volume of these memoirs, entitled: "Victory" was recently published for our readers on the eve of the 35th anniversary of the socialist revolution.

In her book of memoirs Comrade Tsola Dragoycheva described in a brilliant manner and stressed the consistent internationalism of our party, the party of the Bulgarian communists, in the last years of fascism in particular. She described in detail the persevering efforts of the Central Committee of the Foreign Bureau in consolidating the unity of the Balkan Communist Party and the unity of the antifascist struggle waged by the Balkan peoples. With the help of incontestable documents the author pointed out the determining role of the principle of proletarian internationalism in the development of the BCP's strategy and tactics. Basing herself firmly on historical reality, Comrade Dragoycheva pointed out the immense efforts of the party, its sacrifices in defending the common cause of the workers class and of the working masses in the Balkans and throughout the world. History, as well as present reality, forced her to dwell also on facts and documents which reveal the insincere positions and actions of the LCY toward the Balkan problems, positions and actions which are alien to the internationalist ideals and cause, and which they also adopted as regards the request of the Bulgarian workers party for unity of action during the time of this party's coming into power in Bulgaria.

BRIEFS

LUKANOV MEETING WITH SWISS BANKER--On 18 September Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received (name indistinct), chairman of the Swiss National Bank, who is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the director of the Bulgarian National Bank. Talk on the two countries' economic questions took place. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 18 Sep 79 AU]

STANISHEV MEETING WITH LAO DELEGATION--On 18 September Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, received the delegation of the Association of Lao Democratic Women led by (name indistinct) chairman of the association. A friendly talk took place. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 18 Sep 79 AU]

HUSAK SPEECH AT FESTIVE MEETING IN PRAGUE 14 SEPTEMBER

AU181058 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Sep 79 pp 1,3 AU

[Speech by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, at a festive meeting of Prague working people with members of the Bulgarian party and state leadership, in the Prague Palace of Congresses on 14 September]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Zhivkov, esteemed Comrade Todorov, dear Bulgarian friends and comrades, comrades: We take sincere pleasure that together with the working people of our capital city we can on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and on behalf of all Czechoslovak people give a sincere welcome from our very hearts to the party and government delegation from the Bulgarian People's Republic at today's manifestation of Czechoslovak-Bulgarian friendship.

We extend a most cordial welcome, as has already been done by Comrade Kapek--and permit me to repeat it--to the first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian People's Republic State Council, our friend Comrade Todor Zhivkov; to the chairman of the Bulgarian People's Republic Council of Ministers, Comrade Stanko Todorov, and to all others dear friends and esteemed guests.

We are very glad that the visit by the Bulgarian delegation in our country is taking place only a few days after the Bulgarian people--and together with them the Czechoslovak working people--recalled the 35th anniversary of the start of socialist transformations in Bulgaria. Thirty-five years of building socialism in your country is the road of great struggles of the working class and the Bulgarian people for the transformation of an agricultural country into a developed socialist state with modern industry, a developed agriculture, with a high level of culture, science and education, with great political and work activity and growing living and cultural standards of the Bulgarian people.

The Bulgarian People's Republic is a firm link in the great community of socialist countries, which with its initiatives contributes toward the common struggle to strengthen peace, security and progress throughout the world. The results achieved by the Bulgarian people under the revolutionary vanguard, the BCP, on this road, are telling proof of the tremendous efforts by Bulgarian working people, proof of the peoples' creative abilities which, after the victory of the socialist revolution, accepted the responsibility for the fate of their country into their own hands.

They are the results of the BCP's Marxist-Leninist policy, of its Central Committee led by the true son of the working class, and the steadfast proponent and fighter for the victory of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, the great friend of Czechoslovakia, Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

As sincere and true friends we welcome every success you achieve in your work, and from our very hearts congratulate you, the Bulgarian communists and all working people of your country, on these outstanding successes of socialist construction.

Between our countries, between the Czechoslovak and Bulgarian people, firm links of traditional Czechoslovak-Bulgarian friendship are successfully developing. Its deep historical roots reach back to the beginning of our national histories. It was strengthened in the struggles waged by our nations for freedom and independence, in the revolutionary struggles by the working class against the exploiters, in the common work carried out by the Czechoslovak and Bulgarian communists, millions of working people in both our countries, in building a new socialist present.

Following the liberation of Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria by the glorious Soviet Army and after the victory of the socialist revolution, traditional Czechoslovak-Bulgarian friendship and cooperation is developing constantly in both countries on a new class bases. They were anchored in the first treaty of alliance which over 31 years ago was signed by the outstanding representatives of the working class of our countries and of the international communist and workers movement, the true sons of our nations, Klement Gottwald and Georgi Dimitrov. They are also the firm and reliable basis of our mutual relations and of all-round cooperation today. The slogan coined by Georgi Dimitrov at that time--"friendship for friendship, faithfulness for faithfulness"--has become the fundamental principle of the development of fraternal relations between our countries up to the present time.

These relations of firm friendship and alliance, of the all-round cooperation mutually advantageous to both countries, have stood the tests of time. They reflect the firm internationalist unity of the Czechoslovak and Bulgarian working class, the common aims and interests, the similar tasks which we solve in fraternal unity in building a developed socialist society. We are linked and united by the joint struggle for peace and disarmament, the firm solidarity of our countries and peoples with the national-liberation anti-imperialist struggle waged by the nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America, with the struggle waged by the working peoples in the capitalist countries against exploitation, for establishing a just social system.

We are convinced that the present visit of the party and state delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic will become an important milestone of even closer cooperation between our fraternal parties and countries, of the further consolidation of friendship between the Czechoslovak and Bulgarian peoples.

We are being confirmed in this conviction by the entire progress of the visit: The friendly, truly cordial and sincere atmosphere of your meetings with the working people in Prague, in industry, agriculture, in the Central Bohemian Region, which we have been able to visit, as well as the comradely talks of our delegations, which confirmed the full unity of opinion on all problems discussed.

Comrades, dear Bulgarian guests! The kernel, the unshakable foundation of Czechoslovak-Bulgarian relations is the firm militant alliance of our Marxist-Leninist communist parties, the unbreakable friendship and alliance of both our countries with the Soviet Union and the fraternal countries of the socialist community. During the talks, as well as in the document which we signed today at the close of our talks, we were able to note with satisfaction that over the period since our last visit by a party and government delegation to the Bulgarian People's Republic in 1975, there has been further dynamic development in our mutual cooperation. There is not a single sphere today--in the political, economic and social life of both our states--where mutual cooperation has not developed successfully and with increasing intensity, where there had not been exchanges of experience, where we have not been helping each other.

We made a positive assessment of the important role of regular contacts between party, state and governmental bodies, parliaments, ministries and public organizations. We agreed to continue to intensify and develop cooperation between our parties, their central committees, territorial party bodies and institutions, between thinned regions and towns, factories and farming enterprises, in order to contribute even more to mutual acquaintance between our peoples and to the intensification of their friendship.

We jointly examined the possibilities and determined the main trends of this development. We noted with satisfaction that Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria were engaged in extensive cultural exchanges, based on the new agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation. The traditional kinship of cultural creation in both countries was most clearly demonstrated last year by the days of Bulgarian culture in Czechoslovakia and the days of Czechoslovak culture in Bulgaria.

There has been a successful development of cooperation in the sphere of education, science, health services, sport and in the news media sector. The rapprochement between our two countries is also being significantly promoted by amply developed tourist relations.

We devoted much attention to our talks to the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation. This corresponds to the significance we attribute to solving the problems of further economic development in the policy of our parties and states.

The experiences of both our countries prove in a telling manner that mutual cooperation between the states of the socialist community has an increasingly important role in striving to attain the national aims we are setting ourselves. Therefore, further deepening economic cooperation is considered by us an important link in our mutual relations, and also as an important contribution toward deepening the mutual cooperation among the CEMA countries.

Traditional trade between our countries is increasing from year to year. In the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan we exceeded the planned volume of this trade, and there exist realistic prerequisites for its continued growth. It can be noted with pleasure that in mutual cooperation, new forms of cooperation are constantly gaining ground, such as the specialization of production and industrial cooperation, for example, in the engineering industry, in the production of trucks, in agriculture and the food processing machinery and in a whole range of other branches of industry.

We have already achieved some good results in a number of these joint activities. What is positive is that the share of mutual deliveries, of specialized and cooperative production is increasing and that the treaty basis for its further expansion is developing. We shall take this road in the coming years.

Talks between our delegations again proved that there exist further opportunities for deepening this cooperation. They are primarily based on the developed industrial basis, the diligence of the working people and on the many experiences which we have amassed in our countries during the building of the socialist society. It is also in accord with the demands of overcoming serious problems which we must solve as a result of the rapidly changing and exacerbating conditions in the world economy, as has already been discussed by us on many occasions.

We consider it necessary further to work out and determine the real programs of this cooperation, taking individual steps toward deepening cooperation and specialization. It is necessary that these issues be dealt with by party, state and economic organs at all levels, and that at the same time they thoroughly implement and demand the exact and timely fulfillment of agreements reached, and the fulfillment of obligations undertaken.

Under the present conditions throughout the world, what is clearly apparent is the tremendous, constantly increasing importance which, for the aims which we have set ourselves, for the programs and plans of economic development, the deepening of cooperation between the socialist states has for us within the framework of CEMA.

The 30 years since its inception have proved convincingly that the more precise and the more effective this cooperation is the greater are the successes achieved by each socialist country and by socialism as a whole. We can say with complete justification that mutual solidarity and deepening cooperation within CEMA is one of the most reliable guarantees for the realization of our plans and for further economic expansion.

That is why we consider it natural and at the same time most significant that in our talks both sides reaffirmed their determination to take an increasing share in the multilateral cooperation in the implementation of the Comprehensive Program of Socialist Economic Integration and long-term target programs for the development of individual branches of the economy.

If we rightly highly appraise the significant and concrete results of our cooperation within the framework of CEMA, this does not mean that we fail to see problems which have so far not been solved, or that we close our eyes to them. Just as in the economies of individual states, there are reserves in the activity of CEMA, too, and their utilization would mean speedier and more successful progress. That is why the member states must jointly search and apply new and progressive forms of cooperation to create a further increase in the scope and an improvement in the mechanism and working methods of CEMA.

The need for further promotion of mutual contacts between the members on the basis of long-term target planning increasingly appears as one of the most pressing tasks.

Comrades, in the talks between our delegations we briefed each other at great length on the fulfillment of the decisions of the 15th congress of our party and the 11th BCP Congress, about the major tasks and problems which Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria are currently tackling. The working people of Czechoslovakia are implementing the decisions of the 15th CPCZ Congress purposefully. They are advancing consistently in building an advanced socialist society.

In this we have attained a number of good results in developing production and in raising the material and cultural standards of the people. But at the same time we are fully aware that satisfying the constantly growing requirements of society places increasing challenges before us. Their importance is underlined by the profound changes in economic conditions in the world, above all the rise in world prices of raw materials, fuel, energy and foodstuffs with which we, too, must come to terms actively.

To insure that we are able to continue to secure the further expansion of our economy, consolidate and, in accordance with economic conditions, develop the living standards and social provisions of the people, it is necessary to bring about a pronounced increase in the economy and efficiency of all work, insure better economic activity and high quality of production. All these questions are the object of systematic and daily attention by the highest party and state bodies.

We have adopted a number of measures aimed at improving the mechanism and management of production, accelerating scientific and technical progress, better utilization of our funds and improving work in other sectors.

More fundamental steps in this direction are being worked out especially as part of the preparation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. As far as we are concerned the decisive overall approach is awareness that the economy of our country as a whole possesses sufficient strength to master the current problems and insure our society's further successful development.

The guarantee for this is our party's Leninist policy, the skills and experience of our working people, the maturity of our socialist economy and the unity and creative strength of our people's socialist awareness.

Comrades, we can say with satisfaction that in the talks between our delegations on topical questions of present world development and the foreign political activities of our countries, full identity of views and standpoints was reaffirmed. We once again stressed unequivocally that the source and major pillar of the foreign political activity of Czechoslovakia are the firm friendship, alliance and constantly intensifying cooperation with the Soviet Union, its Leninist Communist Party and, along with this, the coordination of activities side by side with the other states of the socialist community. [applause]

The foundation of these solid mutual relations is provided by our common Marxist-Leninist ideology, the consistent application of the principles of socialist internationalism. We see in this the principal guarantee of the independence and security of our state and of its solid international position. This provides at the same time a reliable defense of the peaceful creative work of our people in the course of building a developed socialist society.

If half of Europe lives under socialism today, this is not only evidence of the successful progress and development of the socialist system on our continent following World War II. An increasing number of progressive and realistically minded people realize that it is precisely the socialist part of Europe which has to an increasing--and nowadays overwhelming--degree made it possible for the European peoples and among them the Czechoslovak and Bulgarian peoples to live in peace for almost 35 years. This is not a trifle.

Hardly ever in their history have the severely tried peoples of Europe enjoyed such a long period of peaceful work without wars and bloodshed. And it is a good thing that we may say in the present period with full justification that thanks to the consistent efforts of the states of the socialist community and other peace-loving and progressive forces of the world, the danger of the outbreak of a major conflict has been reduced. Despite various changes in the development of the international situation, the determining tendency of contemporary world events consists increasingly in a process of easing international tension.

All this is a result of the unceasing struggle of the forces of socialism, social progress, democracy and peace against the forces of imperialism, reaction, oppression and war. The decisive factor of this struggle on the side of the forces of progress and peace is the first state of socialism, the Soviet Union, and its consistent policy of peace. We are proud to say that Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria share actively in this struggle alongside the other states of the socialist community.

The efforts to insure lasting peace and the final victory of the policy of peaceful coexistence between states of different social systems is being seriously jeopardized by the continuing accumulation of increasingly effective means of annihilation of human beings and destruction of material resources. This is why we believe the most important task of the present period--facing not only governments but also political movements, social and public organizations, literally all mankind--is the achievement of a decisive turnabout to halt the armaments race and to bring about disarmament. We are convinced no one is allowed to stand aloof of the effort to cope with this task.

A significant step to clearing the way to the achievement of real progress in solving the disarmament problem is represented by the results of the Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of strategic armaments and the signing of an agreement on this problem during the recent meeting between Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President Carter. We value highly the attention which Comrade Brezhnev has been consistently devoting to the struggle to ease tension and preserve peace, his personal active contribution to the achievement of the SALT agreement.

The Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community have frequently proved through the submission of concrete and realistic proposals their sincere endeavor to carry out effective disarmament. One of the many convincing proofs of this endeavor were the words uttered by Comrade Brezhnev in a speech during a visit by a Soviet party and government delegation to Czechoslovakia in May of last year, when he emphasized that there is no type of weapon which the Soviet Union is not prepared to limit and to ban on the basis of mutual agreement with other states.

Czechoslovakia will continue to join in the realization of concrete initiatives to strengthen peace, trust and cooperation in the interest of warding off the dangers of war and strengthening international security contained in the Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Pact member-states.

In the context of this joint endeavor and in the interests of achieving progress in the talks on disarmament, the Czechoslovak Government submitted to this year's 34th UN General Assembly the draft of a declaration on international cooperation to achieve disarmament aims.

We ascribe great importance to transforming Europe into a continent of permanent peace, of good-neighborly relations and cooperation. A considerable contribution towards this would be the comprehensive and thorough realization of the Helsinki Conference Final Act. We shall therefore strive to see to it that the meeting of the participants of this conference in Madrid becomes a further step on the road towards peace, political and military detente in Europe and the world.

We also emphasized in the talks the necessity to ward off the attempts by the reactionary and aggressive forces of imperialism to thwart the process of detente, to ward off the stepping up of hostile campaigns against the countries of the socialist community, the need to strengthen national solidarity with all nations which have become the object of imperialist and hegemonistic attacks.

Also at today's meeting we want to express again our solidarity and full support to Socialist Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in the building of a new society [applause] and their defense against aggression, and we decisively condemn Beijing's expansionist policy and its danger to world peace.

Our support for the just settlement of the crisis in the Middle East is consistent and unchanging. Past developments have convincingly shown that the separate Israeli-Egyptian agreements have increased tensions and threaten the comprehensive settlement of key questions with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO.

Events in Asia, Africa and Latin America confirm that the main prerequisite in the struggle against Imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism is the unity of the progressive forces and their coordinated steps.

We stand firmly by the side of the people of Afghanistan in their struggle to defend their revolution and develop their country.

We congratulate the heroic Nicaraguan people on their victory over the domestic fascist dictatorship and its foreign protectors.

We are linked in firm solidarity with the countries of a socialist and progressive orientation, with their endeavor for progress and the setting up of a just social system.

We fully share and support the anti-imperialist, anticolonialist peace-oriented results of the recent sixth summit conference of nonalined countries in Havana. We are firmly determined to continue to develop mutually advantageous cooperation with the nonalined countries in the interests of peace and progress in the world.

In the spirit of the decisions of the Berlin conference of European communist and workers parties, we shall continue to deepen our relations with the CPSU, the BCP and the fraternal parties of the other socialist countries on the basis of proletarian internationalism, as well as with the communist and workers parties all over the world in the interest of the common struggle against anticommunism, anti-Sovietism, against all form of revisionism and against various attempts to undermine or weaken the positions of socialism, of the international working class and other revolutionary forces. [applause]

Esteemed Comrade Zhivkov, dear Bulgarian comrades: Permit me to express once again our pleasure with your friendship visit in our homeland and our satisfaction with the good result of our talks.

Please convey after your return to your homeland to all Bulgarian communists and the people of the Bulgarian People's Republic the sincere greetings from the Czechoslovak communists and the Czechoslovak people, wishes of further successes in the implementation of the descisions of the 11th BCP Congress in the building of the developed socialist society in your country. [applause]

Long live the Bulgarian People's Republic and its heroic people.

Long live the firm fighting alliance between the CPCZ and the BCP.

Let the eternal friendship strengthen further and may the fraternal cooperation between the Czechoslovak and Bulgarian nations deepen.

Long live the CPSU and the USSR.

May the unity of the countries of the socialist community strengthen further. Long live socialism and peace.

Zhivkov Speech

AU181100 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Sep 79 pp 1,3 AU

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Bulgarian People's Republic State Council, at a festive meeting of Prague working people with members of the Bulgarian party and state leadership, in the Prague Palace of Congresses on 14 September]

[Text] Dear Comrade Husak, dear Comrade Strougal, dear Czechoslovak friends, comrades: Allow me first of all to take advantage of this wonderful festival of Bulgarian-Czechoslovak friendship and transmit, on behalf of our delegation, of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, of all the Bulgarian people, to you and by your intermediary to the fraternal people of Czechoslovakia the most cordial greetings with wishes of more and greater successes on our common road to socialist construction and upsurge.

Exchanges of delegations have long become a good tradition in mutual Bulgarian-Czechoslovak relations. At various levels and in various spheres of life, with the most varied missions and tasks, these delegations have been intensifying relations between our two countries. We members of this delegation are among those Bulgarian representatives who would find it hard to list how many times they have been in Prague. On the other hand we can say immediately, should you so ask, that every time we come to see you we are glad to come.

Our meetings and talks with the leading statesmen of Czechoslovakia are not only fruitful but also pleasant. It is pleasant to feel the confident and full-blooded pulse of the life which the fraternal Czechoslovak people are building under the leadership of their communist party. It is natural that we, the representatives of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Bulgarian People's Republic, rejoice at this cordiality and warmth, the trust and respect for our party and our people with which you have surrounded us in these few days during the meetings with the leaders of Czechoslovakia, as well as wherever we went or whatever part of your country we crossed.

We thank you, dear Comrade Husak, for the warm words and the high assessment of the policy and activities of our party, of our successes in building a socialist Bulgaria. We thank you, friends, for the cordial welcome, for our hospitality, which once more we have had the chance to enjoy in your beautiful country, in golden Prague.

We thank all the citizens of Czechoslovakia whom we have been able to meet for having welcomed us as brothers, as the representatives of a fraternal people and a fraternal socialist state. This time, too, we will leave Czechoslovakia with a feeling of regret that our domestic and international duties do not allow us to stay longer, to take a wider view of this beautiful country and to meet the people as ordinary visitors and not as official guests.

Our brief visit has been a working one, filled with responsible meetings and talks which are of extraordinary importance for the further development of friendship and cooperation between our two socialist countries. This is also expressed in the document which has been approved by our delegations.

Despite the shortage of time, we visited the center of your heroic history, the memorial to the national heroes, to the eternal glory of the victims of fascism, the Lidice martyrs.

We were able to see and directly experience part of the daily working day of the working class and workers in agriculture. It enabled us to complement our view with fresh impressions which clearly and categorically prove the forward development of Czechoslovakia.

The impressive successes which you have achieved in recent years strengthen even more the deep conviction that in the CPCZ, in the CPCZ Central Committee and its Presidium, presided over by the party general secretary and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the important functionary of the world communist and workers' movement, our true friend and comrade, Gustav Husak, Socialist Czechoslovakia has a wise and experienced leadership, which embodies the talents and diligence of the Czechoslovak people, and leads them from victory to victory.

Man experiences great satisfaction when his efforts produce results, when his party leads the people along the correct road, when his beautiful homeland blossoms and strengthens. Also great, however, is the satisfaction experienced by us communists, by us citizens of the socialist states when we observe the successes achieved by other fraternal states. This deep participation is one of the characteristic facets of socialist internationalism, it is the expression of the completely new mutual relations between nations building a new society.

This is especially strong in the CEMA countries, because our countries are linked not only by common ideals and goals, not only by a common road along which they march into the future, but because every year that passes links them more closely in their economies and their whole lives.

These are the thoughts of our delegation. We thank you, dear Czechoslovak comrades, for the firm steps taken by socialist Czechoslovakia.

Dear friends: An age-old friendship links our Slavonic nations. I could go back, I could go back 11 centuries to recall the creators of Slavonic writing, Cyril and Methodius and their disciples. I could recall the exceptional contribution brought by the sons of your nations to the development of the language and culture of downtrodden Bulgaria. I could speak for a long time about the first years following our liberation from a foreign yoke when your scientists and artists came to our country to take part in the building of a young Bulgarian science and of young Bulgarian art. I know that it is all known. I am convinced that other delegations of ours have stressed it. I fear that I, too, could not avoid it. I also know that you are well aware of the participation of Bulgarian communists and antifascists in your struggle for freedom in the Slovak national uprising and in the May rising in Prague. Despite the risk of repeating myself, I cannot avoid recalling the names of Georgi Dimitrov and Klement Gottwald, the great sons of our nations, who stood at the head of our communist parties in the years of struggle and led our countries in the first years after the victory.

And I have to recall here in this hall two more names: The poet Nikola Vaptsarov and the journalist Julius Fucik. There is no Bulgarian who does not know the name of Julius Fucik and who does not cherish his legacy prior to his death: People, I loved you, be vigilant: In your country, in Czechoslovakia, the great Bulgarian poet Nikola Vaptsarov, too, is well-known. We wrote before he was shot by the fascists: and in the storm, we shall again be with you, my people, because we have loved you.

Both Vaptsarov and Fucik are the sons of two nations and two parties, which waged a struggle against the identical enemy, for identicial aims and ideals. By their life, by their death, by their legacy, they fuse into one picture, a picture of a communist, an ardent patriot and unbreakable internationalist.

With a feeling of justifiable pride we can state: The affinity between Julius Fucik and Nikola Vaptsarov is the affinity between the CPCZ and the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Bulgarian and Czechoslovak people, and we are and shall always be proud of this affinity.

A few days ago we celebrated the 35th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. Only those who knew our country as it was before the war can appreciate the enormous historic path we have traversed. I will not conceal the fact-- I will permit myself to say this in front of our close comrades: that we are proud of this path, that we are proud of our people, that we are proud of our party. Without fear, with purity and steadfastly, the Bulgarian Communist Party guided our people along the set path. With heroism and selflessly, with a profound belief in the party and communism, side by side with the communists, the Bulgarian people overcame difficulties and fulfilled the legacy of their immortal son, Georgi Dimitrov, in the course of two to three decades, they achieved what other nations achieved under different conditions in centuries.

Today, socialist Bulgaria is an advanced industrial agricultural state. In 4 days we produce as much industrial output as was produced in bourgeois Bulgaria for the whole year of 1939. The overall agricultural output has increased during the same period two and half times. We have achieved big progress in the development of sciences, education and culture. It is impossible to compare in any way the life of people, ordinary working people, between what it used to be and what it is today.

A measure of both the quantitative and qualitative growth of our national economy is foreign trade exchange. Today we trade with 112 states, while almost three quarters of our exports are formed by industrial goods.

We have weaknesses and shortcomings. We have unresolved questions and complicated problems. Naturally. We talk about all this openly to our people at the congresses and plenary sessions of the central committee, at party and public meetings. Now, we are concentrating our strength on fulfilling the resolution of the 11th party congress on raising the efficiency and quality of production, of work in all areas of life, for the improvement of the management and planning at all levels and for an even greater utilization of the latest findings of sciences and technology, and here not everything is proceeding in such a way and at such a pace we would wish. We are encountering difficulties of both an objective and subjective character. The crisis in the capitalist states, with which we are engaged in an active trade, too, is being reflected negatively. Despite all this, we will fulfill successfully the planned tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Life is placing before us difficult and complicated tasks. It is our duty to solve these tasks in the name of life for the future of our people.

When talking about our successes, we are conscious of the fact that they have been possible only thanks to the fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CEMA member-countries. I am not going to reveal any secret when I say that after the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia is one of the countries whose role in the industrialization of Bulgaria was especially great, a country with which we cooperate most actively.

In the course of our meetings and talks in hospitable Czechoslovakia, we noted that we are fulfilling successfully the agreements we had concluded in our country in the course of the visit of the Czechoslovak party and government delegation headed by Comrade Gustav Husak in 1975. The proof of this is, among other things, the accelerated development of mutual exchange of goods whose composition is continuously improving.

Cooperation and specialization in production is developing. The traditional economic, scientific and technical relations are assuming a new content. The possibilities that exist in the sphere of economic, scientific and technical relations are assuming a new content. The possibilities that exist in the sphere of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the Bulgarian People's Republic and Czechoslovakia are, however, even greater. To seek, find and realize these possibilities in various branches, this is our common goal.

We have agreed on a number of principal issues of bilateral economic cooperation up to 1985 and in certain areas up to 1990. In the cultural sphere, our cooperation is also developing successfully. An impressive event in 1978 was the days of Bulgarian culture in Czechoslovakia and the days of Czechoslovak culture in Bulgaria. They contributed to increasing further mutual knowledge between our nations and to strengthening their relationship toward cultural values created in the course of centuries.

Comrades: The unbreakable foundation of the political bond and fraternal relations between countries and nations is the unity of views, full trust and close cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the CPCZ.

By standing steadfastly on the clearcut Marxist-Leninist positions and by proceeding from the basic interests of our countries and nations and from the interests of the world communist and workers' movement, the world revolutionary movement, our parties have identical viewpoints on all principal issues of international development.

We are resolved to unwaveringly continue in the effort of intensifying the process of relaxation in the spirit of the principles and agreements of the Helsinki act, for the establishment of a lasting and just peace in the world.

In the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons, we see an important step toward curtailing the arms race and averting the danger of a nuclear war. The ratification and fulfillment of this treaty will pave the way for further Soviet-U.S. talks and agreements and to creating favorable conditions for the intensification of the process of detente.

We agreed to galvanize our effort aimed at the fulfillment of the resolution of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member countries on the issues of strengthening peace. This is one of the most urgent tasks, the more the reactionary, imperialist and militarist circles are increasing their pressure against the policy of relaxation.

In the fateful struggle concerning the dilemma--peace or war--we have precious allies. They are the countries with progressive governments. They are the realistically thinking politicians and statesmen and the business circles in the capitalist states. They are the broad popular masses, the overwhelming majority of mankind.

In the great struggle of nations for peace, the Bulgarian People's Republic and the CSSR occupy in Europe important strategic positions. The weight, strength and authority of each of our countries are determined both by our own might and by the might and authority of our entire socialist community. This is why we especially appreciate the successful activity of the CPCZ, the government and the people of Czechoslovakia to strengthen close relations and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries. Czechoslovakia, which is on the advance, which is leaning on the advancement and might of the organization of the Warsaw Pact, is contributing substantially to strengthening peace, the strengthening and developing of the neighborly relations with the Austrian Republic and the FRG.

Essentially the same role is played within the Balkan Peninsula by the Bulgarian People's Republic. In keeping with the overall policy of the socialist community, we are working toward strengthening peace and developing international cooperation in the Balkans. Our foreign-political activity, built on the principles of peace, respect for territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs, is bearing good fruits. The proof of this is the ever more successful development of our cooperation with all our neighbors in the Balkans.

On the Middle East, our positions are determined by our understanding of the indivisibility of peace and the solidarity with the nations fighting for freedom and independence. Time has confirmed our view that the separate peace agreement between Egypt and Israel is not capable of bringing peace to this area. Rather the opposite, it constitutes an obstacle toward achieving a genuine and just peace. The only correct solution is the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories and guaranteeing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

We welcome the victory of the people of Cambodia, who overthrew the hated, terrorist regime and set along the path to socialism, the tragic events in that country, the attempts to provoke conflict between it and Vietnam, the attacks against the integrity and independence of Laos and the shameful aggression against the freedom-loving and heroic people of Socialist Vietnam--all this indicates that the present Chinese leadership is continuing in its foreign-political line of great power chauvinism and hegemonism by way of aggravating tension in international relations.

We support the resolute resistance put up against aggression and pressure by the nations of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. At the same time we welcome the effort of the Soviet Union aimed at normalizing interstate relations with China. We are convinced that the establishment of the principles of good-neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and China will be for the benefit not only of their respective nations but also of peace in Southeast Asia and the whole world.

The Bulgarian People's Republic maintains relations of cooperation with the developing countries, supporting their struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for building international relations of a new type. Our country has welcomed the success of the recently concluded sixth conference of nonalined countries in Havana. The conference confirmed that the nonalined movement remains an important factor in international life and an active force in the struggle of nations against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and for the preservation of peace in the world.

The experience of our country show that our relations with the advanced capitalist countries, based on noninterference in internal affairs, mutual respect and mutual advantages contribute objectively to the intensification of the positive trends in international life. We will continue this policy also in the future.

Ten years have elapsed since the Moscow conference of the communist and workers' parties. Life has confirmed its conclusions drawn on the basis of a profound, Marxist-Leninist analysis of the international situation. Marxist-Leninist ideas are ever more finding their way into the minds and hearts of millions of people in the world. Real socialism is ever more becoming a great factor of peace and progress. The exchanges of experiences and ideas between the communist and workers' parties is intensifying, something which is an essential prerequisite for strengthening the unity and cohesion of our movement. These conclusions were also endorsed by the Berlin conference of the European communist and workers' parties in 1976.

Despite difficulties, despite the subversive and open attacks of both right and left revisionists, the communist movement is gaining new strength; its role in the entire anti-imperialist front, in the struggle for peace, security, cooperation and social progress is growing. In this, the greatest struggle of the present time, both of our parties and nations are selfless and convinced fighters.

Our strength is our unity of the states of the socialist community, in the cohesion of the international communist and workers' movement, in the united front of all revolutionary, progressive and peace-loving forces. In this connection, we pay the appropriate tribute to the USSR, the CPSU, its central committee, headed by the great friend of both the Bulgarian and Czechoslovak people--Leonid Ilich Brezhnev--for all they have done and are doing for the socialist development of our countries, for world peace and security, for the well-being of mankind, for the victory of the cause of communism.

Esteemed comrades! Dear Czechoslovak friends! Allow me once more to voice our great satisfaction for the opportunity of meeting Comrade Gustav Husak, Comrade Lubomir Strougal and other members of the Czechoslovak delegation, representatives of the collective of the working people and the Prague public. I take this opportunity to convey to you, all communists, the fraternal Czechoslovak people, the warmest wishes of new successes in the fulfillment of the resolution of the 15th CPCZ Congress, in the dignified celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia from fascism.

Long live the CSSR and may it flourish. May the friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the CPCZ between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the CSSR, between our nations grow in strength and may it develop.

Long live our socialist community and may it grow in strength. Long live peace in the whole world. Long live communism.

JOINT CSSR-BULGARIAN DECLARATION ON ZHIVKOV VISIT

AU181249 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Sep 79 pp 1, 2 AU

["Joint Declaration on the Further Development of Fraternal Friendship and All-Round Cooperation Between the CPCZ and BCP and between the CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria" issued on 14 September 1979 on the 12-14 September visit to the CSSR by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria]

[Text] The party and state of the People's Republic of Bulgaria delegation led by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, stayed in the CSSR 12-14 September 1979 on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR president and government.

During its stay in the CSSR and the Bulgarian party and state delegation visited Prague, where it acquainted itself with historic and cultural monuments and current construction; it then visited the Central Bohemian Region, where it inspected the Drin plant of the Poldi-Joint Steel Works National Enterprise in Kladno, the "Druzba" unified cooperative farm in Mutejovice, Rakovnik District, and Lidice. The Bulgarian party and state delegation laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and a bouquet at Klement Gottwald's grave on Zizkov Hill in Prague; wreaths at the Soviet soldiers memorial and the memorial of Bulgarian citizens who fell in the fight against fascism at the Olsany Cemetery in Prague; and a wreath at the memorial to the victims of fascism in Lidice.

The delegation met and talked to party and state officials, and representatives of the CSSR's workers class, cooperative farmers and the intelligentsia. The delegation was acquainted with the Czechoslovak people's successes in building a developed socialist society and with the activity of party and state bodies and social organizations. The distinguished Bulgarian guests were received everywhere with extraordinary warmth and cordiality.

The meeting with the working people in Prague, where the leaders of the Czechoslovak and Bulgarian party and state delegations, Comrades Gustav Husak and Todor Zhivkov, made speeches, and the rally at the Drin plant of the Poldi-Joint Steel Works National Enterprise in Kladno were ardent manifestations of traditional Czechoslovak-Bulgarian friendship.

Talks were conducted in the course of the visit, which were attended by:

Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president; Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR premier; Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary; Josef Kempny, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary; Vaclav Hula, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR deputy premier; Josef Simon, CPCZ Central Committee member, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the Czechoslovak side of the Czechoslovak-Bulgarian Committee of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; Bohuslav Chnoupek, CPCZ Central Committee member and CSSR minister of foreign affairs; and Jaroslav Hejna, CPCZ Central Committee member and CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the Czechoslovak side;

And by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council; Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs; Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary; Milke Balev, BCP Central Committee secretary; Grigor Stoychkov, BCP Central Committee member, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Czechoslovak-Bulgarian Committee of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; and Zhivko Popov, BCP Central Committee candidate member and Bulgarian deputy minister of foreign affairs.

The two party and state delegations informed each other about fulfillment of the resolutions adopted by the 15th CPCZ Congress and the 11th BCP Congress and about the tasks being solved by the Czechoslovak and Bulgarian peoples in the present phase in building an advanced socialist society in their countries. They assessed the main trends for further development of all-round contacts between the two fraternal parties, states and people. A broad exchange of opinions took place on the main questions of the international communist and workers movement and on the main topical issues of the international situation.

I.

The leading CSSR and BPR representatives discussed implementation of the documents adopted during the CSSR party and government delegation's visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria in January 1975. They noted with gratification that Czechoslovak-Bulgarian relations are intensively developing in all spheres of social life in full harmony with the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria and in harmony with the conclusions adopted during the negotiations by the two countries' party and government delegations.

They stressed that the identical nature of the social system, the common Marxist-Leninist ideology and the full unity of opinions, interests and aims of the two countries in building the advanced socialist society are the basis for all-round development of mutual relations. They highly evaluated the fruitful cooperation of the two fraternal communist parties, based on the principles of socialist internationalism, which are the main motive force for the all-round development of amity and cooperation between the CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The two delegations confirmed that they would continue consolidating the ties of fraternal amity and intensifying and expanding contacts between the CPCZ and BCP on all levels. They stressed the extraordinary significance of the top party and state representatives' meetings and talks. They confirmed the usefulness of working meetings between the Central Committee secretaries of the two communist parties, or the exchange of study delegations and the development of comradely contacts. They spoke in favor of a further intensification and improvement of cooperation in the sphere of educating the two countries' working people.

The delegations expressed their resolve to continue further developing existing contacts between the two parties, expanding the regular exchange of information and experience, carrying out consultations on topical issues and problems of the international communist and workers movement and the international situation, and deepening the comradely contacts between regions, cities, plants and agricultural enterprises and improving their quality.

They positively assessed the development of contacts along state lines between the CSSR Federal Assembly and the Bulgarian People's Assembly, between the governments and government bodies, ministries and institutions, and also of cooperation between social organizations. They stressed the significant role of regular meetings of the two states' government heads and they confirmed the bilateral interest in active assistance to the further spreading and deepening of cooperation between the CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The two sides positively evaluated the results of cooperation in the sphere of science, culture, education, medical care, physical education, tourism and communications media. They spoke in favor of further expanding and improving the quality of the existing forms of this cooperation, enriching its contents and acquainting the public of the two countries with the results of the all-round development of the CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of their socialist culture, in harmony with the new agreement on cultural and scientific-technical cooperation. Both sides expressed their agreement to devote appropriate attention to the significant progressive historical and revolutionary events of the other country.

The delegations stated that a successful development of tourist contacts is an important factor contributing to the acquisition of mutual knowledge and a rapprochement of the Czechoslovak and Bulgarian people, and they stressed the usefulness of further intensifying cooperation in this sphere.

The two sides devoted extraordinary attention to economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. They stated that the economic relations between the two countries since the 1975 visit of the CSSR party and government delegation to Bulgaria has continued to develop dynamically.

The long-term trade agreement concluded for 1976-80 is being successfully implemented. The mutual commitments based on this agreement were overfulfilled in the first 3 years of the 5-year plan.

The delegations stated that the cooperation and specialization of production between the two states show a further development and deepening. At present, 21 bilateral and 45 multilateral contracts are in force. The share of specialization and cooperation of production according to these contracts amounts to 29 percent of the total volume of mutual goods exchange, and to more than 40 percent in the engineering sector.

The delegations positively evaluated the development of cooperation achieved so far in the sphere of science, research and development, which is being implemented according to plan on the basis of the long-term program for scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries for the period 1976-80.

The two sides agreed that it is necessary to speedily work out the key questions of economic cooperation, including the programs of scientific-technical cooperation, for the period 1981-85, and in certain problems even up to 1990. At the same time they stressed that cooperation should be expanded particularly in engineering, electronics, electrical engineering, chemical industry and metallurgy, and that this must be done on the basis of mutually advantageous and effective specialization and cooperation of production.

In this connection it was decided to devote extraordinary attention to speeding up the preparation and the signing of the agreement on cooperation in the production of trucks and to determining the paths for further expanding cooperation and collaboration in the sphere of heavy engineering, particularly in the production of equipment for metallurgical and chemical industries and for thermal and hydroelectric power stations, with the aim of preparing and concluding appropriate agreements.

In the present period the two delegations consider it most important to work on completing the coordination of national economic plans for the period 1981-85. In this connection it was stressed that this period should become a qualitatively new phase of mutual economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two states, characterized by an increased effectiveness of economic integration.

Measures for specialization and cooperation of production must aid--and to a far greater extent than heretofore--the solution of basic problems in the development of the two states' economies and must lead to finished products with high contemporary indexes and parameters, as well as to a more rapid increase in mutual goods exchange between the CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The two sides stressed that the development of economic cooperation between the CSSR and Bulgaria is an important factor in consolidating and intensifying mutual relations, and also an inseparable part in implementing the Comprehensive Program of Socialist Economic Integration of the CEMA member states. They expressed full support for the declaration on the 30th anniversary of CEMA's activity, adopted at the 33d session in June 1979 in Moscow. The CSSR and Bulgaria are resolved to continue to actively contribute toward deepening socialist economic integration among the CEMA member states and toward effectively fulfilling long-term special-purpose programs.

II

The Czechoslovak and Bulgarian delegations exchanged opinions on the topical issues of the international situation and noted complete unity in their evaluation.

The CSSR and Bulgaria expressed determination to continuously strengthen the firm unity, the unshakable bonds and international cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries. They stressed the necessity for deepening the close cooperation within the Warsaw Pact framework, for perfecting the coordination of the foreign political activity among the countries of the socialist community and for developing maximum efforts so that the relaxation of tension and its extension into the military sphere would become a lasting and irreversible progess and a firm basis for developing mutually beneficial cooperation among states with different social systems in the interest of strengthening of peace and security throughout the world. Experience has convincingly proved that the firm unity of the countries of the socialist community and their cooperation in the sphere of foreign policy are contributing to the success of the policy of detente and to strengthening peace and international security.

The two delegations stressed the extraordinary significance of the USSR's consistent, peaceful and constructive policy and expressed high appreciation for the efforts of the CPSU, its Central Committee, as well as of L. I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, in implementing the historic peace program of the struggle for peace, international cooperation, for progress, freedom and independence of nations, adopted at the 24th and elaborated at the 25th CPSU Congress. They regard this peace program as their own and are jointly exerting all efforts to implement it.

The delegations share the view that the trend toward relaxation of international tension, despite the attempts of the imperialist and reactionary forces to the contrary, continues to be dominant, as confirmed by the results of the Soviet-American talks and the signing of the USSR-U. S. treaty on limiting strategic offensive weapons in Vienna in June 1979, which is an event of great international significance. Progressive mankind regards the conclusion of SALT II to be an extraordinarily significant step toward consolidation of the process of relaxing international tension and its extension into the military sphere, toward reducing the danger of world nuclear war and bringing about a better general atmosphere not only in USSR-U. S. relations but also in international relations as a whole.

The two sides expressed the conviction that putting this treaty into effect will markedly influence all spheres of international life and pave the way for a more radical transition to real measures to resolve the most urgent problem--the halting of the feverish armament race and achieving a decisive breakthrough in disarmament negotiations.

The two delegations agreed that it was necessary to continue developing maximum efforts to speed up implementing disarmament proposals and measures aimed at detente in the military sphere contained in the Moscow declaration, adopted at the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states in November 1978, and elaborated at the session of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Pact states in Budapest in May 1979.

In this connection the CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria emphasize the importance of realizing the proposal for convocation of a conference on the political level--attended by all European countries, the United States and Canada--which would enable assessment and discussion in a constructive manner of practical measures aimed at strengthening trust among states in Europe, at easing the danger of military confrontation and achieving progress in military detente on the European Continent. They attach extraordinary importance to the proposal to conclude a treaty affirming that the signatories of the CSCE's Final Act will not be the first to use nuclear or conventional weapons against one another.

At the same time the two sides stressed the urgency of achieving genuine progress at the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe, where the socialist countries good will and efforts still meet the Western states' intransignet and negative stance.

When assessing the issue of disarmament, they also discussed questions concerning the creation of conditions for constructive and efficient cooperation among all states to insure the speediest possible concrete progress in this sphere. In this connection they emphasized the usefulness of a CSSR initiative proposal pertaining to the adoption of the declaration on international cooperation to achieve disarmament goals, which will be submitted at the 34th UN General Assembly session.

The CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria confirmed the lasting importance of the results of the CSCE conference and particularly of the Final Act, and emphasized the need to implement it in its entirety, which would help to further deepen the detente process, consolidate security and develop cooperation on this continent. The two sides expressed hope that the meeting of representatives of states participating in the all-European conference in Madrid in 1980 will positively influence the further improvement of the political climate and contribute to consolidating security and develop cooperation in Europe. The CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria have decided to make all possible efforts to achieve the objectives of this meeting and make it a success.

The two delegations emphasized the fundamental importance of strict observance of the treaties concluded between the socialist countries and the FRG, as well as of the four-party agreement on West Berlin for peaceful development in Europe, for the development of relations, trust and peaceful cooperation and for a further reduction of tension on the European Continent and throughout the world.

The two sides favor the speediest possible solution of the Cyprus issue on the basis of the pertinent UN resolutions while respecting the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus. They favor convening an international conference on Cyprus within the UN framework.

The Bulgarian delegation highly valued the active and consistent peace-loving policy of the CPCZ and the CSSR Government, and their contribution to the consolidation of peace, security and cooperation throughout the world and particularly in central Europe.

The CSSR delegation highly assessed the contribution of and fully supports the BCP's and Bulgarian Government's efforts aimed at deepening the process of detente and stabilizing peace in Europe and in the Balkans, and, in particular, the contribution of their efforts to develop and consolidate mutual understanding, trust and good-neighborly ccoperation with the Balkan countries.

The two sides expressed themselves in favor of restructuring international economic relations on a just, democratic and equal basis, in favor of eliminating all obstacles and discriminatory limitations in international trade, and of mutually beneficial economic and scientific-technical cooperation. Their view is that the conclusion of an appropriate agreement between CEMA and the EEC would contribute not only to the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation but also to political cooperation in Europe.

In assessing the Middle East situation, the two sides voiced their concern over the dangerous development of events in this region in connection with the conclusion of the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty. They expressed their firm conviction that only a comprehensive solution of the key problems, with the participation of all interested parties--including the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine, the PLO--can contribute to a lasting peaceful settlement of the situation in the Middle East. The solution must include, in particular, the question of withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories, recognition of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine to establish their own state, and insuring the right of all nations and states in the region to a peaceful and secure existence.

The CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria resolutely support the struggle of the African nations against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, racism and apartheid. They condemned the attempts of imperialism to preserve forever its supremacy in Zimbabwe and Namibia with the aid of neocolonialist solutions, and they insist on power being handed over to the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe and SWAPO, the only legitimate representatives of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia. They voice their solidarity with the African National Congress in its struggle against racism and apartheid. They insist on halting the racist armed provocations against the frontline states in this region, which they will continue to support in their just struggle for liquidating once and for all colonialism and racism on the African Continent.

The CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria support the efforts of Latin American countries to achieve political and economic independence and liquidate the remnants of colonialism in the Caribbean. The two countries greet and congratulate the people of Nicaragua on their victory over domestic and foreign reaction.

The two delegations stressed that they regard the movement of nonalined countries as an important factor in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism and for peace, security and further relaxation of international tension. They highly value the successful work of the sixth summit conference of nonalined countries, held in Havana in September 1979, which reconfirmed the anti-imperialist orientation of the movement and the political will and resolve of the participants to respect the principles of nonalinement and--on this basis--consolidate the unity of the movement and contribute to the struggle for a progressive solution to present urgent problems.

With all due resoluteness the two sides condemned the antisocialist, antipeace, expansionist and adventurous policy of the Chinese leaders, which seriously threatens peace and security in Southeast Asia and throughout the world. They fully endorse the course of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in negotiations with the PRC on normalizing relations. They express full solidarity with the struggle of the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Laotian peoples against the expansionist and hegemonist policy of the PRC leadership and voice their determination to continue to extend to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Cambodian People's Republic resolute support and fraternal assistance.

For reasons of principle, the CSSR and People's Republic of Bulgarian express their disagreement with the PRC's present foreign policy while at the same time confirming their feelings of friendship for the Chinese people and their willingness to maintain normal interstate relations with the PRC on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The two sides welcomed the victory of the April revolution in Afghanistan and the adoption of the extensive program of social and economic transformations. They resolutely condemn the continuing attempts by international reaction to interfere in the internal affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

III

In the course of talks, an exchange of views on topical questions of the international communist and workers movement took place. It was unanimously noted that the international communist and workers movement continues to strengthen and expand, and that its influence on the solution of international problems on the global scale is steadily growing.

The two delegations attribute great significance to the further mutual intensification of relations and cooperation between the two communist parties and to their relations and cooperation with, above all, the CPSU and all fraternal parties in the interest of a further intensification of comradely relations, close cooperation and mutual collaboration.

They stressed that the importance of unity of action and international solidarity by communists from all over the world; of the exchange of views, information and experiences among fraternal parties and of their coordinated actions in the international arena is growing under present conditions. In this connection they stressed the viability of the conclusions of the Berlin conference of the European communist and workers parties of June 1976 and the topical nature of international conferences and other meetings of representatives of communist parties on various levels pertaining to various questions.

The delegations confirmed that the CPCZ and BCP will continue to strive to further consolidate the unity of the international communist and workers movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The two parties consider it beneficial to establish contacts and cooperation between communist, socialist and social democratic parties and to conduct a constructive dialog with other progressive organizations that expresses their interest in contributing to the struggle for peace, for deepening and broadening the relaxation of international tension and for disarmament. They express the solidarity of their communist parties with the struggle of revolutionary forces for national liberation, independence and social progress in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The CPCZ and BCP will continue to contribute to a creative development of the revolutionary theory of the workers class--Marxism-Leninism--and will wage a resolute struggle against Maoism, anti-Sovietism and all manifestations of anticommunism, as well as against rightwing and leftwing opportunism.

The Czechoslovak and Bulgarian party and state delegations expressed their deep satisfaction with the results of their talks, which took place in an atmosphere of cordial friendship and mutual understanding and which confirmed a full unity of viewpoints on all questions discussed. They expressed the conviction that the fruitful results of these talks will contribute to further consolidating fraternal friendship and to deepening and broadening all-round cooperation between the CPCZ and BCP, the CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and the international communist and workers movement and to consolidating peace in the world.

The Bulgarian party and state delegation expressed their profound gratitude to the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR president, the CSSR Government and the fraternal Czechoslovak people for the cordial reception and hospitality.

Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, invited--on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Bulgarian government--a CSSR party and state delegation led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR President, to pay an official, friendly visit to Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

HUSAK SENDS CONDOLENCES TO KHOMEYNI ON TALEQANI'S DEATH

LD122336 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak has sent a telegram of condolences to Ayatollah Khomeyni on the death of the eminent Iranian National Leader, Ayatollah Taleqani.

STROUGAL SENDS CONDOLENCE MESSAGE TO SFRY'S DJURANOVIC

LD150406 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 14 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal has sent Veselin Djuranovic, chairman of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY, a telegram of condolences. It says: We have received the news about the train disaster at Stalac station with deep sympathy. Allow me, on behalf of the CSSR Government, and on my own behalf to offer you sincere condolences in connection with this tragic event.

STROUGAL CONGRATULATES HUNGARY'S LAZAR ON BIRTHDAY

LD150409 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 14 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Strougal has sent a telegram to Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic. He congratulated him on his 55th birthday.

USSR'S PELSHE RECEIVES CSSR AWARD IN MOSCOW

LD181236 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Cestmir Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, presented Arvid Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the party Control Committee of the party Central Committee, with the Klement Gottwald Order in Moscow today.

The high state distinction was awarded to him by President of the republic Gustav Husak on the occasion of his 80th birthday in recognition of his lifelong actions for the construction of socialism and communism in the USSR and for the development of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and cooperation.

TRADE MINISTER BARCAK RECEIVES IRAQI OFFICIAL

LD181218 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Andrej Barcak, minister of foreign trade, today received Mahdi Muhsin Udah, under secretary at the Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Trade. They discussed the development of economic relations between Czechoslovakia and Iraq.

HUSAK ATTENDS HISTORICAL EXHIBITION IN PRAGUE CASTLE

LD171252 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] An exhibition entitled: The Czechs and Slovaks in the distant past, was opened during a ceremony in Prague Castle this morning in the presence of Gustav Husak, president of the republic. In the original environment, in the historically valuable halls of Prague Castle, whose (?walls) and stone beauty have witnessed both joyous and better periods in the life of the people, a representative selection of artistic treasures, the most important political documents and other significant exhibits has been assembled to form a permanent historical exhibition.

After the opening ceremony, Comrade Gustav Husak and other representatives left the Vladislav Hall, which is decorated with a Czechoslovak state flag, to inspect the permanent exhibition. In a broad and rich context, it illustrates the 1,000 years of development of both the Czechs and Slovaks since the very beginning of their settlement on the territory of our state, culminating in documents about life in their common socialist state.

The idea of Czechoslovak statehood, which in our history and in the national liberation struggles of the Czechs and Slovaks plays such an important role, is being stressed in the exhibition. This is documented by a large number of exhibits that have been gathered here from all important archeological sites, museums and collections.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA EVALUATES MAIN POINTS OF STROUGAL SPEECH

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Sep 79 p 1 WA

[Excerpts] In his speech during the celebrations of the Day of Miners and Power Industry Workers, Comrade Strougal stated clearly that the key weakness in our present economic development is an insufficient increase in efficiency.

True, we have made some progress along those lines, but the overall results achieved to date have not been sufficient in terms of our economy's potentials and needs. More than anything, it is the task of decreasing the production demands on material and energy, which is being implemented too slowly and insufficiently. Consumption has been higher than anticipated by the directive of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and this is draining away considerable resources.

It is clear that it is simply impossible for us to ignore one fact: That the party has been stressing the importance of efficiency and quality as its strategic policy line, that innumerable resolutions and a number of measures have been adopted to further its implementation, that these tasks are being endlessly discussed and written about--and that all the same the results to date are inadequate.

We do not dare to venture to say where--as the saying goes--the buried dog may lie, what it is that is hamstringing and obstructing our faster progress forward. However, it is reasonable to assume that probably the situation and the opportunities for increasing efficiency and quality have not been sufficiently and thoroughly analyzed, and that this is true of the appropriate ministries as well as the economic production units, the enterprises and factories. At the same time, experience is making it clear that instead of words and promises we must produce concrete measures, that is to say, deeds, and that mere lip-service, which does not commit the person to anything and is not accompanied by deeds, will have to be regarded now as a grave infringement and denigration of the congress line, in fact, as opportunism in practice.

Should we be mistaken in the above, and our situation has been in fact analyzed and the ways toward a solution have been determined, then the situation is even worse.

For in that case, many questions logically must be asked: If we know what we should be doing, if we know where the room for improvement is, if we are aware of the realistic potential of our worksites, why is efficiency and quality stagnating? To what extent are correct conclusions being complicated by objective or subjective causes? Or do we simply underestimate these problems and do not see them as fundamental?

There are certain persons--including some individual economic managers--who cannot be persuaded, enthused and mobilized by the statement that the orientation towards efficiency, quality and great economizing must be regarded as the most imperative order of the day. These are the persons about whom Comrade Strougal said that they "have their own criteria of behavior." Without generating any critical views of their own, they push off their responsibility onto someone else, to a higher level of management, they shirk the inevitable risk-taking, they do not want to anger any one. They simply move safely to the rear and tell themselves that "things will straighten themselves out in the end."

When this type of thinking is characteristic of a manager, if those are the qualities he possesses, then this is a bad and inadmissible situation. These are the cases--and there are others--where the party criteria on concrete cadre work must be applied. As Comrade Strougal put it: "By this I mean that for functions of responsibility we must select the most competent persons, those who are the most skillful politically and professionally, and that our most important consideration in evaluating them must be their results. On the other hand, in the case of those who repeatedly make mistakes or are no longer up to the requirements of their work, we must not hesitate to derive the consequences, albeit with sensitivity and in a comradely spirit, but also without compromising. This is not at all at variance with the principle of the stability of cadres. This principle, after all, must not be understood in the sense that once a person becomes a supervisor, this function is automatically secure until his retirement."

These words should not be understood as an attempt to frighten people or as a sword of Damocles now handing over the heads of managers. These words express the correct principles for work with cadres which have their rationale and are valid even in a socialist democracy. They express, in fact, a comradely notice, for some perhaps a warning. A warning, moreover, which carries an additional point: that all the economic managers must now--at long last--come to realize that no increase in efficiency, quality and work productivity is possible without a change in our ways, style and methods of management and planning.

In his speech Comrade Strougal touched also on another important question which to date we have apparently underestimating or devoting criminally little attention to in our struggle to implement the strategic policy line of the congress. He emphasized that what we want to achieve above all is for the VHJ, enterprises and work collectives to receive a much greater material stake than hitherto in the actual results of their work which must be up to the demanding requirements of the domestic and foreign market.

What we need above all is to obtain a faster improvement in the technical-economic standards of our products and in the rate of their modernization. He stated that to achieve efficiency and economy strong overall economic pressure must be applied; without it it has not been possible to do it and evidently would not be possible to do it in the future.

It is imperative to make everyone materially interested through an active wage policy and consistent implementation of socialist remuneration which will depend on the quality and amount of the work produced.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HAMAN'S SPEECH ON ECONOMIC PLAN

LD130242 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] An all-state seminar on the tasks of mass-political and agitation work in insuring the economic plan, raising efficiency of production and the quality of work, opened at Kosice today. It is being attended by Jan Fojtik and Josef Haman, secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee; Ludovit Pezlar, member of the CPSL Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Vasil Bejda and Otto Cmolik, department directors at the CPCZ Central Committee; and Jan Pirc, leading secretary of the East Slovak Regional CPSL Committee.

The seminar was addressed by Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who spoke about topical tasks connected with the fulfillment of the economic and social program of the 15th CPCZ Congress. He dealt with the progress made in implementing the decisions of the 15th CPCZ Congress in the socioeconomic sphere and appraised the results of the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan, as well as of the first 8 months of this year. He pointed to the undeniable successes achieved in expanding production, consolidating the economic potential of the country, as well as in meeting the material requirements of the working people.

He then analyzed the deviations from the intentions of the 5-year plan and shortcomings occurring in its implementation, especially in the comprehensive aspects of the plan fulfillment and raising efficiency. He stressed that at the end of the this year we would have to make maximum efforts for the optimum fulfillment of this year's targets of the plan and for the good preparation for 1980. In the context of explaining changes in the domestic and more particularly foreign conditions of our economic development that occurred during the 1970's, Comrade Josef Haman underscored the absolute necessity for a radical change in interpreting tasks and approaching the implementation of plans, especially among leading economic workers. He also stressed the necessity for even more energetic endeavors in overcoming shortcomings and bottlenecks, manifestations of complacency and routine. Experience demonstrates that the line of the 15th CPCZ Congress, put into concrete shape in particular by the 11th session of the party's Central Committee in March 1978 on raising efficiency, quality and economicial management, correctly reflects the tasks and needs of our economy's future development.

The order of the day is to translate this line into reality with even greater determination and emphasis by mobilizing all the forces of the party and society. In an analysis of existing reserves, Comrade Josef Haman illustrated that the economy has sufficient strength, resources and possibilities to master the challenging requirements of the 1980's. Yet it is necessary to increase efforts and show greater responsibility at all levels and in all spheres in utilizing them, as well as in insuring a substantial improvement in the standard of management and organizational work.

There are especially demanding tasks in preparing the Seventh 5-Year Plan in which the economy's future growth and the maintenance and improvement in living standards will depend entirely on raising efficiency and the quality of our work. A key role in solving our present tasks and in the prospects of our future economic development is played by intensifying Czechoslovakia's participation in international socialist integration, especially in the promotion of all-round cooperation, specialization and production coordination with the Soviet Union.

In the final part of his speech Comrade Josef Haman dealt in detail with the party's political, organizational and cadres work in securing current economic tasks.

The agenda of the afternoon session of the all-state seminar in Kosice included a discussion devoted to experience accumulated in mass-political and agitation work in insuring the economic plan and raising efficiency and production and the quality of work.

AUDITING COMMISSION RUNS CHECK ON PARTY WORK

LD190314 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission discussed today a report on the results of a check on work as laid down by the resolution of the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee. The commission, chaired by its chairman, Miroslav Capka, noted that the majority of the primary organizations of the party which were checked had adopted measures to secure the conclusions of the Central Committee and had directed their attention to fulfilling the economic tasks laid down by the conclusions of the party's 15th congress. Also more pronounced is the approach of the primary party organizations to improving the quality of internal-party life, the increase in the activity of communists and the development of work initiative in the preparations for the exchange of party membership cards.

However, the check had showed that, despite the positive trend, it is still necessary--in the spirit of the conclusions of the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee--to more resolutely increase the effectiveness of party bodies and the ability of organizations to implement plans. It is also necessary to apply everywhere high demands in securing efficiency and quality of all work, to critically assess the results achieved, to consistently check the fulfilment of conclusions and to strengthen party and state discipline. The managerial and organizational work of many economic managers needs to be improved in order to reflect current demanding needs.

CZECH GRAIN CROP HARVEST NEARS COMPLETION

LD190244 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Summary] The central harvest commission of the Czech Socialist Republic has reported that the harvest of grain crops in the Czech Socialist Republic is approaching its conclusion. Only 28,000 hectares still have to be harvested; in other words, more than 98 percent of the planned target had been fulfilled. This is nearly 4 percent more compared to the same period of 1978. It is expected that the weather in the autumn period will be rather warm with less than average volume of rain until mid-November, according to an official forecast.

STOPH-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS ANGOLA AFTER NETO FUNERAL

LD181938 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1724 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Luanda--The GDR party and state delegation led by Willi Stoph, SED Politburo member and deputy chairman of the State Council and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, left Luanda by plane on Tuesday afternoon to return home. It had taken part in the official mourning ceremonies in the Angolan capital for Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto.

Before departure, Willi Stoph had a friendly meeting in the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee with members of the Central Committee Politburo Ambrosio Lukoki, Comandante Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale and Major Evaristo Domingos Kimba.

During his visit, Willi Stoph had talks with leaders of other party and state delegations in which topics of mutual interest were discussed.

AXEN, GUINEA POLITICAL BUREAU MEMBER SIGN COOPERATION ACCORDS

LD181528 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the SED Central Committee, received today Hamadi Keita, member of the Political Bureau of the Democratic Party of Guinea [DPG], for a friendly talk. The two politicians expressed their satisfaction with the development of traditional friendly relations between the two parties and states. They signed an agreement which provides for the continuation of cooperation between the SED and the DPG in the years 1980-1981.

AGREEMENT ON YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS SIGNED WITH PDRY

LD190334 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1906 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A new working agreement was signed on Tuesday between the GDR and PDRY youth organizations by the first secretaries of the two organizations, Egon Krenz, and (Riyad al-Akbari). The agreement, which is for 1980 and 1981, endorses the joint positions of the FDJ and Socialist Yemeni Youth Organization in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress and lays down measures of bilateral cooperation.

Egon Krenz gave his assurance that the GDR youth would continue in the future to stand in solidarity by the side of the PDRY youth and support its struggle for the consolidation of the revolutionary achievements of the national-democratic road of development.

MOZAMBIQUE FOREIGN MINISTER HAILS GDR POLICY OF PEACE

LD171056 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The GDR's peace policy defends the interests of socialism around the world and aids popular national liberation movements, said Joaquim Alberto Chissano, Mozambique's minister of foreign affairs. In an ADN interview published today, the politician paid special tribute to the republic's attitude toward the peoples of southern Africa who are still oppressed by imperialism.

The GDR translates into action the principle of proletarian internationalism with the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa. It supports their just struggle against imperialist oppression and gives solidary aid to the national liberation movements.

AXEN: GDR WILL CONTINUE TO SUPPORT ARAB STRUGGLE

LD182054 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1842 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, made a statement today in which he stressed the firm determination of the SED and the people of the GDR to continue to lend the Arab peoples active solidarity in their just struggle. On the occasion of a visit by a delegation from the Libyan-GDR Friendship Society, he praised the achievements of the Libyan People.

Hermann Axen stressed the friendly cooperation between the GDR and Libya, the basis of which was formed by agreements between the heads of government of the two countries. The head of the Libyan delegation, Mahmud Hiajzi, head of the bureau for social organization of the General People's Congress, stressed the Libyan people's firm will to consolidate further their relations with the GDR and the socialist community of states in the interests of the common anti-imperialist struggle.

USTINOV RECEIVES GDR DELEGATION 14 SEPTEMBER

AU181904 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15-16 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[ADN Moscow Dispatch: "Marshal Ustinov Received NVA Delegation in Moscow--Talk With Colonel General Kessler in Cordial Atmosphere"]

[Text] The delegation of leading political cadres of the National People's Army [NVA] headed by Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy GDR minister for national defense and chief of the NVA Political Main Administration, was received on Friday [14 Sep] by USSR minister for defense, marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo Member.

There was an exchange of views on questions of the further development of the friendship and fraternal cooperation between the armed forces of the USSR and the GDR.

On the same day, the delegation met Ivan Kapitonov, CPSU Central Committee secretary. Views on questions of political party work were exchanged.

The talks took place in an extraordinarily cordial and fraternal atmosphere.

The delegation, which has been in the Soviet Union since Monday [10 September], on Friday continued its exchange of experience with the chief of the Main Political Administration of the Soviet army and navy, Army Gen Yepishev. In the course of its stay the delegation visited teaching facilities and units of the Soviet Army in Moscow and in Kiev military district. The delegation will return to the GDR on Saturday.

In a talk with ADN, Colonel General Kessler called the meetings especially valuable. The exchange of views and experiences has contributed to the further consolidation of the comradeship in arms of both armies, he emphasized.

During the visit to the Main Political Administration of the Soviet army and navy the NVA delegation had the opportunity for an extensive study of the experience of the Soviet Armed Forces, especially the political organs and the party and youth organizations, in the training of soldiers, NCO's and officers in the conscious fulfillment of the tasks in all fields of military life. The intensive exchange of experience would bring forth many suggestions and stimuli for political-moral training work for increasing achievements in the NVA.

LEGAL ASSISTANCE TREATY SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

AU141115 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The exchange of ratification instruments on the treaty between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria on legal assistance in civil, family and criminal law took place on Wednesday [12 Sep] in the GDR Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The treaty had been signed on 12 October 1978 during the friendly visit to Sofia by GDR Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph. Dr Herbert Krolikowsky, state secretary and first deputy of the GDR Foreign Ministry, and Bulgarian Ambassador Vulcho Naydenov Lenov paid tribute to the treaty as an important contribution to the further development of fraternal cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the basis of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 14 September 1977.

TRADE PROBLEMS WITH ALBANIA DISCUSSED

LD081926 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1503 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Leipzig--Problems of trade between their two countries were at the center of a talk held between GDR Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Gerhard Nitzschke and Dhimiter Karanxha, Albanian charge d'affaires and interim in the GDR. It was announced that the talk referred to the 1979-1980 period.

FISCHER ACTIVITIES IN ECUADOR REPORTED

LD182316 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1953 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Quito--Official talks between the foreign ministers of Ecuador and the GDR, Alfredo Pareja Diezcanseco and Oskar Fischer, began on Tuesday in the Foreign Ministry in Quito. The ministers held an extensive exchange on international problems and on the further strengthening of relations between Ecuador and the GDR.

Prior to the start of official talks, Oskar Fischer laid a wreath at the memorial to the heroes of the independence struggle.

During a dinner given the previous evening by the Ecuadorean foreign minister in honor of his counterpart from the GDR, Oskar Fischer praised the good state of relations between the GDR and Ecuador. "Our relations are developing in a friendly and constructive manner. In the economic field, in particular, they have appropriate agreements as their basis. Between 1973 and 1978, trade between our countries doubled."

Oskar Fischer stressed that on the majority of important international issues, concurring or similar stands are shared by the GDR and Ecuador. The guest expressed his high regard for the diverse efforts by Ecuador and other Latin American states toward disarmament in the south of the American Continent.

"We note with special satisfaction that Ecuador has spoken out, in the same way as the GDR, for convening a world disarmament conference," stated Oskar Fisher.

Alfredo Pareja Diezcanseco stated in his toast that his country feels occasioned to praise "the instructive experiences of the GDR in the struggle for democracy and social justice." His country has felt for a long time friendship with the GDR. The relations between the two states were characterized by the Ecuadorean foreign minister as "fruitful and good." Ecuador condemns war and has a high regard for the struggle for peace.

The Ecuadorean public and press are paying great attention to the visit by the GDR foreign minister. It has been repeatedly stressed that Oskar Fischer is the first foreign minister of a socialist state to visit the country. The second day of the visit ended with a cocktail party. Present at the invitation of the GDR guest were government members and public figures from political, economic and cultural life.

HONECKER RECEIVES OUTGOING DPRK AMBASSADOR

LD181242 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0958 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today received Kim Kuk-hun, DPRK ambassador to the GDR, for a farewell visit.

During the talk, Erich Honecker paid tribute to the friendly relations between the SED and the Korean Workers' Party [KWP] as well as between the two states. He asked that most cordial greetings be conveyed to Kim Il-song general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

HONECKER RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADORS 14 SEPTEMBER

LD142203 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1645 GMT 14 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received on Friday the ambassadors of the Argentine, Sri Lanka and Cyprus who presented their credentials.

The Argentine diplomat, Fernando Augusto Terrera, together with Erich Honecker, emphasized the will and preparedness of the two states to developing relations and cooperation in the interest of consolidating peace, and for the well-being of the two peoples.

The ambassador from Sri Lanka, Dr Rajakone Christopher Algernon Johnpulle, together with Erich Honecker, expressed the conviction that the traditionally friendly relations and mutually beneficial cooperation between the GDR and Sri Lanka will develop further.

In their talk, Erich Honecker and his guest, Cypriot ambassador Angelos Angelidhis, paid tribute to the good development of the traditionally friendly relations between the GDR and Cyprus. They expressed the conviction that the further deepening of cooperation between their two states and peoples promotes the international process of detente.

FISCHER HOSTS DINNER IN HONOR OF HENRI SIMONET

LD132329 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1958 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, on Thursday [13 September] evening, gave a dinner in honor of his guest, Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet. Also present at the dinner in the Palais Unter den Linden were: Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Prof Dr Heinrich Hofmann, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State; Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and other personages of the GDR's social life, and the entourage of the Belgian foreign minister.

In toasts Oskar Fischer and Henri Simonet paid tribute to the bilateral relations which have developed well between the two states since the establishment of diplomatic relations.

Oskar Fischer emphasized in his toast that Henri Simonet's visit marked the favorable course of relations between the two states. The political contacts had "reached a normal course." The contractual basis was extended through the signing of the agreement on shipping and on cultural cooperation. Oskar Fischer emphasized: "Our agreement that the fruits of peaceful coexistence must not only be preserved, but increased, is encouraging." He emphasized further: "A Europe of permanent peace, security and mutually beneficial cooperation corresponds to the very interests of all states, irrespective of their size and social systems."

The GDR foreign minister called peace the prerequisite for developments reaching far into the future, an elementary human right. He stated that the forced arms race was extremely worrisome. "To protect mankind from a new inferno means to ban mass destruction weapons and to realize step by step all those ideas and proposals which will finally make possible arms limitation and disarmament."

In the further course of his toast Oskar Fischer referred to the socialist states' engagement concerning this subject and emphasized: "Their proposal is to conclude an agreement which commits all member states of the European Security Conference to use against each other neither nuclear nor conventional arms. Of the same benefit would be an all-European conference on military detente. A constructive, business-like dialog in Madrid, characterized by reason and reality, would also serve the continuation of the policy of detente, and promote the deepening of fruitful interstate cooperation, in conformity with the Final Act of Helsinki." Oskar Fischer expressly affirmed the GDR's willingness to contribute, in an outward-looking and cooperative manner, towards the consistent realization of the principles and recommendations of the Final Act of Helsinki, for peaceful development and cooperation in Europe.

In his reply, Henri Simonet expressed his pleasure at being able to reciprocate at such short notice Oskar Fischer's visit last year to Brussels, and to continue at this fourth meeting since the establishment of diplomatic relations the talks between the two governments launched in such an agreeable way. "This dialogue, by the way, has already borne fruit, both in the sector of our bilateral relations as well as in the activities at international and multilateral levels."

The Belgian foreign minister thought it was the duty of the two countries, united in the desire for permanent peace, to seek the means and the method to serve detente in the world and especially in Europe.

Henri Simonet said: "The Final Act of Helsinki, which we have signed, is an important instrument for promoting peaceful cooperation. I believe I can say that the realization of the resolutions adopted at the Helsinki conference is a major concern for both of us." He added: "We are of course fully aware that a deepening of detente necessitates simultaneous progress in one of its cardinal points, disarmament. Even if the results in this essential, but difficult and many-sided sector have been rather disappointing so far, the signing of the SALT II agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union is raising justifiable new hopes everywhere. This historic event brings encouraging proof that it is possible to overcome the biggest obstacle on the path to disarmament--mutual mistrust."

On her part, Belgium would continue, the foreign minister said, together with her partners and within the framework of the various international sectors, to seek bases for a just and permanent peace in which the peoples of the two countries are so deeply interested.

COURT SENTENCES FRG PILOT FOR AIRSPACE VIOLATION

AU141125 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 12 September 1979, the bezirk court of Berlin-Lichtenberg sentenced airspace violator Peter Ziemke of Koenigslutter (FRG) to detention for 14 months for a crime committed under Article 213 of the criminal code. Ziemke had invaded GDR airspace, coming from the FRG, on 3 July 1979 with a one-engine Cessna model FI 50-L plane of the Aero-West Braunschweig company bearing license number D-ECUD, and had been arrested after landing in Erfurt Bezirk. The pilot had disregarded the international regulations concerning safety in civil air traffic and flagrantly and deliberately violated GDR legal stipulations. In the main proceedings it was proven that the competent FRG organs permit such violations of the GDR's sovereignty over its airspace because of their lack of sufficient flight training and flight supervision.

In the past the GDR Foreign Ministry has repeatedly protested to the FRG against the continued airspace violations and expressed its expectation that the FRG Government would take steps without delay to preclude such violations of the GDR airspace in the future.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS ON CHURCH AFFAIRS

AU141204 [Editorial Report AU] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 13 September on pages 3-4 carries a 1,900-word commentary by Gerald Goetting, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union of Germany, on the share contributed by Christian Democrats to the GDR's 30-year development, and their affiliation with their socialist state.

The same issue of NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on page 4 carries an 800-word ADN report on a national front Magdeburg meeting of officials and church representatives from churches and religious communities from all parts of the GDR. The working group entitled "Christian Circles Within the National Council of the GDR National Front" reviewed its activities in the 30 years of the GDR's existence, and key talks were given by Werner Kirchhoff, vice president of the National Council of the National Front, Rudi Bellmann, chief of the SED Central Committee working group for church affairs, and Hans Seigewasser, state secretary for church affairs.

SORB SPOKESMAN AFFIRMS GDR AFFILIATION

AU182242 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[Bautzen ADN dispatch: "More Than 2,200 Sorbs are Deputies--Festive Event on 30th Anniversary"]

[Summary] "The free development with equal rights of the Sorbs has been, is and will be inseparably linked with socialism, with the GDR's development" declared Jurij Gross, first secretary of the Domowina, on Thursday [13 September] in Bautzen at a festive event on the GDR's 30th anniversary. "Thus we Sorbs today and forever belong to the big family of the working people of our republic." More than 2,200 Sorbs are deputies and there are more Sorbs among the intelligentsia than ever before; Sorb culture and art had never before reached such a high level, the speaker said.

SED'S NAUMANN PRAISES BERLIN AS BULWARK OF SOCIALISM

LD160150 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 15 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Konrad Naumann, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin SED Bezirk Executive, today emphasized the national and international effects that radiate from the GDR capital, Berlin. In a radio interview he said that it was a historical service to have developed Berlin, which is on the border between the two world systems in Europe, into a bulwark of peace and socialism. The credit, Konrad Naumann stated, belongs to the working class, all working people and the leading role of the SED.

It was only the socialist revolution in the GDR that had decided the to be or not to be of Berlin. After three decades of workers' and peasants' power, it is a lively, flourishing city which each year over 20,000 people from other parts of the GDR choose as their new home. It is equally true that imperialism is condemning West Berlin to become an unproductive city riddled with crime.

In the interview, which marked the end of the radio drive "on intimate terms with Berlin," Konrad Naumann praised the concerted efforts of the GDR citizens for the further development of the capital. It is a good tradition that the people of the whole republic feel responsible for their metropolis and, naturally, (?make use of it). Such a tradition is also closely linked with the development of the socialist state and national awareness.

ACTIVITIES OF CONFLICT COMMISSIONS REPORTED

DW190847 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 18 Sep 79 DW

[Erika Richter commentary]

[Text] With eloquent frankness the director of the Krefeld Criminal Investigation Department, (Wittkowski), in a seminar at the FRG Police Academy expounded a chapter of Federal German lack of legal safety. According to his report, every 10 seconds a crime is committed in the FRG, four larcenies every minute, more than two robberies every hour, almost eight premediated murders every day and 10 bank or post office robberies every week. Criminality in this state is rising by between 8 and 10 percent every year, arriving at a level of 3,380,516 criminal offenses in 1978.

Experts says these figures are but the tip of an iceberg, because the real criminality, according to relevant estimates, amounts to some 34 million criminal offences. What is responsible for this explosion of crimes is not too much psychology and too much hard punishments, as the director of the Krefeld Criminal Investigation Department claims, but the general crisis of capitalism that permeates all social life and which, under the rule of capital, is growing worse.

In our republic the far-reaching security and safety of the citizens are a basic characteristic of the socialist way of life. This also includes a high degree of legal safety which in effect is confirmed by the fact that ever since our republic was founded we have reduced the number of criminal offences on our territory to roughly 25 percent of what it was.

Legal safety in our republic is, however, not a mere external state of affairs, the establishment and preservation of which is the sole responsibility of the police and the courts. Hundreds of thousands of citizens are working for law and order, safety and discipline as lay assessors in the arbitration commissions, as voluntary helpers of the people's police, in the conflict commissions and in numerous other bodies. The results confirm that the course we have pursued for 30 years has been correct, that legality and a high degree of legal safety, like our Constitution guarantees, are safeguarded by an all-round incorporation of our citizens in the administration of justice.

An active part in this process is taken by the 225,000 members of the conflict commissions. In the past year these social courts discussed as many as 40,000 labor law disputes, and their deliberations were not always without problems. The conflict commissions will still have to deal with illegal decisions of factory managers and the wrong views presented in support of such decisions. Eighty percent of all disputes concern matters of work discipline which pertains above all to the careful handling of socialist property as well as the full utilization of work hours. Concerning the resolutions of the conflict commissions, we can state that most of them are fully in keeping with the laws.

Out of 40,000 decisions, only 5,900 were challenged by appeals to the state courts. As a result of these appeals the resolutions passed by the conflict commissions were modified in 1,388 cases or only 3 percent. In 50 percent of all cases the decisions of the social courts were confirmed by the state courts, which means that 92 percent of all labor law disputes decided in the factories were definitely and legally binding.

If Lenin taught us to understand socialist law as an instruction to call upon the masses to act, we see this idea implemented in the preventive and advisory work of the conflict commissions. A large part of the cases put before the social courts are solved in accordance with the legal provisions in the course of preparations of deliberations on such cases before a meeting has to be convoked. Thus the activities of the conflict commissions are between 25 and 30 percent higher than the number of the resolutions passed by them. Their preventive work also explains why many a conflict commission registered fewer deliberations last year than in previous years. Instead, a higher degree of educational and propaganda work plays a more important part in a bid to contribute to the deliberate and voluntary observation of our law in the interest of the rights of our citizens and a high legal safety guaranteed by the law.

HUSZAR, HAVASI ATTEND CEREMONY MARKING COOPERATION WITH USSR

LD190230 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Hungarian-Soviet Agreement on Scientific-Technical Cooperation a ceremony is being held at the National Assembly. Laszlo Krasso reports:

Here at Congress Hall the anniversary of the birth of a document is being commemorated. The guests invited to the National Assembly's hall and representatives of Hungarian and Soviet scientific life are toasting their joint success. Among the presidium are Istvan Huszar, member of the MSZMP Politburo and deputy premier; and Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the MSZMP Secretariat. I can see also Academician Fedoseyev, chairman of the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society, and Vladimir Yakovlevich Pavlov, USSR's ambassador to Budapest. After the two national anthems had been played, Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier, made the opening speech, after which Academician Lenard Pal started his festive speech.

LEADERS SEND CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF AGOSTINHO NETO

LD121210 Budapest MTI in English 1038 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 11 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, expressed condolences in a telegram addressed on the occasion of the death of Dr. Agostinho Neto, president of the MPLA-Labour Party and president of the Angolan People's Republic, to the MPLA-Labour Party Central Committee, to the Revolutionary Council of the Angolan People's Republic and to the family of the deceased president.

The telegram says among other things that the Hungarian people respected Agostinho Neto as an outstanding leader of the Angolan war of independence and greatly appreciated his prominent role in the anti-imperialist struggle waged by African nations.

It pays tribute to Neto's activities at the head of MPLA which was transformed under Neto's leadership into a vanguard party of the Angolan working classes on the basis of proletarian internationalism and scientific socialism.

The telegram speaks highly of Neto's personal contribution to strengthening the fraternal friendship between the Hungarian and Angolan peoples and to broadening the relations between the HSWP and the MPLA-Labour Party as well as between the two countries.

In conclusion the telegram expresses the conviction that the Angolan people proceed on the path started under Neto's leadership and achieve further successes in the country-building work and in anti-imperialist struggle together with the socialist countries and world's other progressive forces.

ISTVAN SARLOS ADDRESSES JAMAICAN PARTY MEETING IN KINGSTON

LD181842 Budapest MTI in English 1726 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 18, (MTI)--MTI reports from [word indistinct] Mexico City:

On behalf of the HSWP, Istvan Sarlos, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and general secretary of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, attended and addressed the 41st national conference of the Jamaican People's National Party. In his speech he [word indistinct] to the participants of the congress the greetings and good wishes of Hungarian communists.

Prime Minister Michael Manley, president of the Jamaican People's National Party, received Istvan Sarlos in Kingston, at the meeting marked by a cordial and friendly atmosphere a review was made about current issues of the soundly developing relations between the two countries and parties.

The Hungarian Patriotic People's Front delegation headed by Istvan Sarlos arrived from Jamaica in Mexico.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO CONVENE 26 SEPTEMBER

AU181423 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 16 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Unattributed report: "The National Assembly Has been Convened"]

[Text] On the basis of Paragraph 2 of Article 22 of the Constitution, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic has convened the National Assembly for 1100 on Wednesday, 26 September.

The government proposes that the National Assembly place on the agenda of the session a report by the minister of health on implementation of Law 11 of 1972 on health affairs, as well as a report by the chairman of the Central People's Control Committee on the work of people's control.

LOSONCZI RECEIVES AWARD FROM PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL

LD180836 Budapest MTI in English 0615 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 17 (MTI)--The Presidential Council awarded the Order of Merit of the Hungarian People's Republic to Pal Losonczi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic in recognition of his activities in the workers' movement for several decades and his outstanding merits in building the socialist society, on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

The decoration was received in Parliament on Monday by Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council. Present at the event were Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Sandor Gaspar, secretary-general of the National Trade Union Council; and Karoly Nemeth, secretary of the Central Committee; all members of the HSWP Political Committee. After handing over the distinction, Janos Kadar extended greetings to Pal Losonczi on behalf of the Central Committee.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union awarded the order of the October Revolution to Pal Losonczi in recognition of his great merits in advancing fraternal friendship and extensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic. The decree of the Presidium was signed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and Mikhail Georgadze, secretary of the Presidium.

The Central Committee of the Soviet Union's Communist party greeted Pal Losonczi in a telegram on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON THAI FOREIGN MINISTER VISIT

AU181054 Warsaw TRYBUNA in Polish 17 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[Report on communique issued on 11-16 September visit to Poland of Thai Foreign Minister Dr Uppadit Packhariyangkun]

[Text] Warsaw 16 Sep (PAP)--Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand Dr Uppadit Packhariyangkun paid an official visit to Poland on 11-16 September at the invitation of Poland's Minister of Foreign Affairs Emil Wojtaszek.

The Thai minister was received by President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski and Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Mieczyslaw Jagielski. He paid a visit at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy.

The communique issued at the close of the visit says that the two ministers held talks conducted in a matter-of-fact, sincere, constructive and friendly atmosphere. The sides were glad to state that bilateral relations--irrespective of differences in socio-political systems of both countries--are developing favorably in different areas. They expressed a conviction that there exist real possibilities to further this development. Both countries will act in favor of broadening the exchange of scientists, artists, sportsmen and tourists.

When discussing international issues, Poland and Thailand declared themselves in favor of consolidating detente and making it lasting and universal. They also spoke in favor of strengthening peace and international security, as well as developing equal rights and mutually advantageous cooperation in accordance with the principles of peaceful co-existence. The sides emphasized the necessity to insure peace and security in all regions of the world. They confirmed that halting the arms race is of particular importance for strengthening peace and security.

The condition for making the political detente lasting is progress in military detente. The sides hailed with recognition the signing of the SALT II treaty.

Thailand was glad to give its support to the declaration on preparation of societies for life in peace that was adopted by the 33rd U.N. General Assembly session, following the Polish proposal.

The two ministers, the communique went on, expressed a conviction that the development of the process of detente in Europe will be continued, and a meeting in Madrid will end in success.

It was emphasized that all international conflicts in Asia should be solved in a peaceful way. The sides spoke in favor of transforming Southeast Asia into a region of lasting peace and cooperation.

The foreign ministers gave their assessments concerning the situation in the Middle East, Africa and other regions of the world. They expressed their support for the objectives and principles of the United Nation.

The foreign ministers expressed an opinion that their talks would contribute to further development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

JABLONSKI, JAROSZEWICZ CONGRATULATE NICARAGUA ON NATIONAL DAY

LD160212 Warsaw Domesitc Service in Polish 0200 GMT 15 Sep 79 LD

[Text] On the occasion of the national day of Nicaragua today, Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, and Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent a congratulatory message to the Government of National Unity and Reconstruction of Nicaragua.

TU LEADER KRUCZEK ADDRESSES POLISH-GDR PEACE RALLY

AU181735 Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 17 Sep 79 pp 1,2 AU

[Report on speech by Wladyslaw Kruczek, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, at the 15 September peace rally of the Polish and GDR trade unionists at Swinouscie--passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] Speaking at the rally, W. Kruczek recalled the enormous losses and destruction suffered by the world and Poland from World War II--that greatest and most bloody and terrible war which began with aggression against Poland.

The Polish people, W. Kruczek said, who were first to stand up to the Hitlerite invasion and who made the largest contribution to the victory, the big powers excepted, deem it their special duty to raise their voice in defense of peace. We do this now from the position of a country that is economically developed and rebuilt from war ravages. We do it from the position of a country that has secure borders with socialist friends and that is allied through a defense pact with the Soviet Union--the leading peaceful force of the world--and with the socialist community countries.

We are particularly pleased by the fact that today we can discuss the experience flowing from the last war and talk about defending peace together with you, our friends from beyond and Odra and Nysa.

For centuries our entire western border was a border of flames. German militarism and imperialism have left their tragic imprint not only on the fates of the Polish people but the German people as well. That is why we Poles are in a better position that anyone else to appreciate the historic significance for the entire continent of the establishment of the first German state of workers and peasants--the GDR--on the ruins of the Third Reich. The GDR is a state, the first international action of which was the conclusion of the Zgorzelec treaty to settle the border questions with Poland and to lay foundations for new relations between our societies.

The GDR people led by the SED have been able to draw lessons from history and have actively participated in the international movement for peace and progress in the world from the very beginning.

The Polish and GDR trade unionists and the working people of our countries, W. Kruczek continued, have for years been linked by comprehensive and ever developing relations of friendship and cooperation.

TODAY WE SAY IN ONE RESOLUTE VOICE TO ANTIPEACE, ANTIDETENTE AND COLD WAR FORCES: NO, WE PROTEST AGAINST WAR. WE APPEAL TO ALL PEOPLE OF GOODWILL TO CREATE LASTING PEACE. WE IN POLAND AND YOU IN THE GDR CONTINUE TO CREATE PEACE THROUGH PEACEFUL LABORS.

We are fighters of the broad world front in the struggle to implement the principles of peaceful coexistence among nations.

Together with the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries we demand that armaments be curbed and that real and honest disarmament be promoted.

SPEECH ON TEXTBOOK REVISION AT POLISH-FRG CONFERENCE

LD190426 Warsaw PAP in English 2128 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 18 Sep PAP--A conference titled "Paths to Understanding: Upbringing for Peace in the Process of Normalization of Relations Between Poland and the FRG" started in Torun today. Over 40 members of the UNESCO-sponsored mixed Polish-FRG Commission For the Revision of School Text-Books, as well as education activists, teachers and pedagogues, M.P.'s politicians and scientists are taking part in the conference, organized jointly by the Polish Institute of International Affairs and the Friedrich Ebert Foundation. This is the second meeting; the first took place in Bonn in November 1977.

Four papers were read on the first day of the session. Vice Minister of Education Romuald Jezierski spoke of the importance of the declaration for the preparation of societies for life in peace, presented to the U.N. forum by Edward Gierek and adopted at the 33rd session of the U.N. General Assembly. He also spoke about issues connected with the revision of school text-books in Poland and the FRG. "We are ready to continue fulfilling our obligations stemming from joint recommendations on school text books," he said "but at the same time we are worried and anxious when we observe the implementation of these decisions in the FRG. We are of the opinion that non-implementation of the recommendations on school text-books threatens one of our basic joint goals: creating conditions for upbringing young generations and preparing the societies of both countries for a policy of normalization and understanding."

"The Governments of Poland and the FRG have promised to implement the recommendations on text-books," went on Vice Minister Jeziereski. "The Polish Government has kept its promise and expects the same from the Government of the FRG. Polish public opinion regards the attitude towards these decisions as an important moral-political test of the FRG's true intentions towards Poland and the Poles, and, at the same time, a test of the credibility and effectiveness of the normalization process started by the treaty of December 7, 1970."

PZPR POLITBURO SESSION ON PARTY ADMINISTRATION, LIQUID FUEL USE

LD182136 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] A session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo was held today. First of all the Politburo examined a report on the implementation of cadres policy, especially at the basic level in the Suwalki, Wloclawek and Zielona Gora voivodships. After the reform of local administration, a constant improvement in the selection, distribution and perfecting of cadres qualifications has been noted in these voivodships, as in the country as a whole. This is a result of the constant attention paid to this important matter by the party echelons and voivodship administration. The level and quality of work of parish and town offices are improving. Their administrative functions are being implemented better and they are serving the population ever more efficiently. The number of complaints from the general population about the activities of local administration is decreasing.

The Politburo, positively assessing the achievements of the Suwalki, Wloclawek and Zielona Gora voivodships in the improvement of cadres policy, recommended the development of all forms of action aimed at increasing even further the commitment and improving the level of vocational, moral and political qualifications of employees in the state local administration.

In the next item of the agenda, the Politburo examined the comprehensive program of the rationalization of management of liquid fuels and lubricants for engines for the years 1980-1985 and, in general terms, up to the year 1995. As it is well known, nearly all Polish needs for oil products are being satisfied by crude oil imports as well as refined liquid engine fuels and lubricants. The increase in the price of crude oil and its products, as well as difficulties in purchasing them, justify the introduction of a general obligation to manage them economically. The undertakings mapped out in the government program--and in particular a quicker introduction of diesel engines, the development of electrical traction in transport, development of the ability to recondition used lubricants and the regulation of consumption--should result in a tangible reduction in the pace of consumption of these products.

The Politburo stressed the necessity to undertake efficient steps to combat wastefulness in the use of liquid engine fuels and lubricants that can swiftly be eliminated by improvements in the use of vehicles and machines. The Politburo approved the proposed program and instructed the government to take decisions to insure its full implementation.

NUCLEAR EQUIPMENT ENTERPRISE COMMISSIONED IN ZIELONA GORA

LD120355 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1420 GMT 14 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The new nuclear equipment works (Polon) has been commissioned in Zielona Gora. This is another enterprise of this kind in the city, beside the nuclear equipment servicing works Interatom instrument. Outside the Soviet Union the (Polon) works will be the only one in CEMA producing equipment for controlling radiation in nuclear power stations. The complicated equipment is produced first of all for the Polish nuclear power station under construction in Zarnowiec and will also be produced for other socialist countries. At present the commissioning process is still in progress but the works is already producing many subassemblies of the supplementary automatic equipment for nuclear power stations. Also, the intensive training of the workforce is taking place among others in the enterprises in the Soviet Union.

TANJUG CITES BORBA ON SHORTFALL IN POLISH GRAIN HARVEST

LD131252 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1130 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, September 13 (TANJUG)--This year the Polish grain harvest will be four million tons down on last year. The sugar beet harvest will decrease by about half a million tons as against last year.

The Belgrade daily BORBA's Warsaw correspondent writes that this will bring Poland in a very difficult position.

The production this year was projected to increase by four percent with a view to ensuring better market supplies of food products and a reduction in the already considerable import of grain and fodder.

Instead, Poland is now compelled to considerably increase imports. Some estimates put this year's anticipated grain import at over nine million tons, or about half the total domestic production. Last year 5.5 million tons were imported.

Few believe that the additional resources for the increased import of wheat and fodder can be secured through increased export of goods in high demand and raw materials to Western markets, whereas many claim the debts of Western countries are already beyond the critical point.

With the prices of basic food products frozen for some ten years in Poland, and the costs of production constantly growing. The agricultural subsidy fund has enormously increased and now exceeds one third of the state budget.

The situation has been further aggravated as the state leadership, in order to stimulate agricultural production, has been compelled to constantly increase the state purchase prices for the bulk of agricultural products, which has resulted in a paradoxical situation that the buying up prices for milk or meat, for example, are twice their selling price.

BORBA reports a new increase in the milk and sugar beet state purchase prices has recently been announced. While the "veto" on the selling prices of these and some other products, which the working class has put by its well-known protests, is still in effect.

CORRECTION TO WOJTASZEK SPEECH AT DINNER FOR THAI MINISTER

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "Wojtaszek Speaks at Dinner for Thai Foreign Minister," published in the 18 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, G 1, penultimate paragraph, last sentence:

"That is why we regard ourselves all the more as authorized to advocate the transformation of that region into an area of peace, political stability, consolidated security and development of cooperation among all the states..."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU VISIT TO COUNTIES

Maramures County Mine, Plants

LD181420 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1135 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/9/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu has continued this morning his visit to Maramures County.

The Romanian head of state is accompanied by Elena Ceausescu, by other members of the party and state leadership of Romania.

In the dialogue President Ceausescu had with the working people in this part of the country were problems regarding the current and long-term development of the county, the modalities of enhancing its contribution to the national economy.

The first unit visited was the Suior Mine.

President Nicolae Ceausescu was shown high-capacity installations, technologies able to secure increased production and informed of the miners' concerns for raising the efficiency of the extraction activity in conditions of substantive reduction of materials consumption, costs and electric power.

Next, visited was the Baia Mare enterprise of non-ferrous ores flotation--the largest such enterprise in Romania.

This is the first high-capacity plant designed by Romanian experts and completely endowed with installations and equipment produced in this country.

Then, visited was the mechanical enterprise of mining machinery and equipment of Baia Mare, a unit which produces a wide range of equipment necessary for the mining, metallurgical and chemical industries, as well as conveyers and reduction gears. During the discussions President Nicolae Ceusescu had, analysed was the way in which the tasks incumbent on the enterprise in the current five-year period and in future are fulfilled.

End of Visit 18 September

AU181330 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 18 Sep 79 AU

[Summary] "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's working visit to some counties in the northwest of the country ended today."

After the Baia Mare mass rally, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu left the city of Baia Mare for the airport, where a departure cermony took place. An honor guard presented arms and the national athem of Romania was played. President Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were seen off by Gheorghe Pop, first secretary of the Maramures Party County Committee, and thousands of Baia Mare residents.

Return to Bucharest

AU181942 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 18 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/9/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu returned to Bucharest on Tuesday night from a working visit to Timis, Bihor and Maramures countries.

The Romanian head of state was accompanied by Elena Ceausescu and other officials.

Present at the Otopeni Airport, where the presidential aircraft landed, were Prime Minister Ilie Verdet and other members of the RCP and Romanian state leadership.

DPRK PREMIER ARRIVES 19 SEPTEMBER FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

AU191025 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 19 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/9/1979--Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arrived in Bucharest on September 19, for an official visit of friendship to Romania, as guest of Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet.

The guest is accompanied by Ho Tam, vice-premier of the Administration Council, minister of foreign affairs, and by other officials.

At the Otopeni Airport, Yi Chong-ok was greeted by Prime Minister Ile Verdet, by other Romanian officials.

CEAUSESCU SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO HUNGARY'S LOSONCZI

AU191030 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Sep 79 p 5 AU

[Birthday greetings from President Nicolae Ceausescu to Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary--date of message not given]

[Text] To Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary, Budapest.

On the occasion of your 60th birthday, on behalf of the State Council and on my own behalf, I want to convey to you warm greetings and best wishes.

I wish you health, strength for your work, and ever greater successes in your responsible activities devoted to the well-being and happiness of the friendly Hungarian people.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

AGERPRES ON ROMANIAN PROPOSALS AT NEW UN SESSION

AU181822 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 18 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/9/1979--At the present session of the UN General Assembly Romania tables new initiatives as regards the major issues of concern to all peoples. She requested that the item regarding the peaceful settlement of the differences among states should be included in the agenda. It is for the first time that the problem of peaceful, negotiated settlement of inter-state differences is included as an item in the agenda of a UN session.

The opportuneness and topicality of this proposal are proved by the persistancy in the international life of numerous problems, some particularly complex and difficult, unsolved or solved inadequately, namely those problems inherited from the long imperialist and colonialist domination as well as new ones generated by different opinions as regards the way of approaching home or international developments, by the struggle for zones of influence.

Experience proves that such problems, no matter how complex, can and must be solved by negotiations--prerequisite of safeguarding peace, of normalizing international life, of promoting detente and cooperation among all the states and nations of the world.

In the light of these realities and in full concordance with the fundamental orientations of her foreign policy, Romania has always militated in all firmness for renunciation of force and policy of force for good and all, for the extinction of all hotbeds of tension and conflicts, for the settlement of interstate differences, of all litigious problems by negotiations alone.

In the explanatory statement accompanying the proposal advanced to the session of the General Assembly, reasserted is Romania's conviction that the UN should assume a greater responsibility within the efforts for preventing conflicts through the setting up--if necessary--of a permanent body of good offices and conciliation. Romania's proposal also highlights the opportune character of the elaboration of an international instrument meant to contribute to the acceleration of the process of codifying and developing international principles, to the efficient functioning of the procedures and means of peacefully solving conflicts.

At the same time, Romania will act, at the current session, through various initiatives with regard to major problems, such as the establishment of relations of interstate good neighbourliness, the passage to tangible disarmament measures, the preparation of the future U.N. special session devoted to the building of the new international economic order and the establishment of the objectives of the next development decade, the use of science and technology for development, the securing of the right to education and cadre training in the developing countries, etc. Likewise, the UN session will represent a new opportunity of reiterating the Romanian people's solidarity with the struggle of the peoples in southern Africa against racism, with all the peoples fighting against colonialism and neocolonialism, against any form of domination.

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON NONALINED SUMMIT, MOVEMENT

Nonalined Impartiality

AU181019 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Sep 79 p 6 AU

[Bogdan Decermic report]

[Excerpts] Havana, 14 September--In the months before the Havana meeting the nonalined countries faced a choice which a small group of member countries tried to force upon them--to "reappraise" their orientation and direct themselves toward "new and topical" goals. This was manifested chiefly through the thesis on the "natural alliance" or the assertion that the existing two blocs "are not identical in their natures."

This jeopardized the basic orientation of nonalinement, which is to be against all bloc divisions and concepts, the movement not wanting to be anybody's reserve or transmission belt. The real danger which appeared among some member countries was tendentiously exaggerated both in the West and East, and rumors, malicious wishes and predictions about dissolution of the movement were launched there.

The Final Document

A confrontation did indeed occur in Havana between the original principles and aims of nonalinement as advocated by the mainstream of the movement consisting of the great majority of the countries, and the probloc tendencies of a small number of member countries. But in the very dynamic polemical atmosphere of the general debate, the correct course was defended in a very combative manner and the unchanged general line of nonalinement was confirmed--the line as it was staked out by its founders. This does not mean that the other vision, a one-sided interpretation of the world bloc system, has disappeared from the political belief and practice of some nonalined countries and thus from the movement, but it has remained isolated from the majority of members.

The struggle for the original principles and aims and against deviations in the movement ran chiefly along two tracks: through the general debate in the summit plenum, and the discussions about the definitive drafting of the final document in the Political Committee. As the debate was drawing to an end, it became ever clearer that the largest number of countries confirmed in a plebiscite-like way their determination not to depart from the authentic sense and original message of nonalinement.

The final document--the political and economic declaration, particularly the first political part--experienced a complete transformation, it may be said. By inserting many amendments, one ultimately moved from the original text proposed by the host, which was in many ways unacceptable to a majority, to a document quite different in design and content.

According to statements by some diplomats participating in the work of the Political Committee, the final document as adopted incorporates all the original principles of nonalinement as a completely autonomous and independent policy and an atuonomous and nonbloc factor.

The Coordination Bureau has been extended, so that a third of the member countries are members, and the possibility for all others to attend and participate in its session placed it even more in contact with and dependence upon the entire movement. However, the Havana experience shows that one can and must go further in organizing the summit conferences, too.

The host must be helped with organizing the summit so that the order of the speakers is left to a wider and more objective body, for this too is a political and not merely a technical and procedural question.

Official reporting on the debate and the interpretation of the decisions, left to the host country, was very subjective in Havana. Presenting excerpts from the final document to the world press so that it might prepare the first reports that stick most in the memory, the Cuban official, for instance, did not cite any of the basic, original principles and aims of the nonalined countries nor the unchanged nonbloc nature of the movement.

The official spokesman must be more impartial in the future. Issuance of speeches by heads of delegations to the press should also be quicker and more impartial, so that one could prevent attempts to silently obstruct and prevent more or less transparent "withdrawals" of some speeches from circulation.

The Cuban hosts otherwise exerted great effort to organize such a great conference. Of course, there were some minor disagreements, but the organization of the gathering functioned technically well on the whole.

Bloc Views on Nonalinement

LD182048 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] What lies behind one-sided interpretations of nonalined policy? Why is a difference sometimes made between imperialism and hegemonism on the one hand, and authentic nonalinement and nonbloc orientation on the other? Milika Sundic comments:

Whenever we speak about the principles of the policy of nonalinement--and in particular when we enumerate them--we always say that they are indivisible, that the struggle for peace and equal international cooperation cannot be separated from the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, apartheid, hegemonism and all forms of domination. As a nonbloc force, the nonalined movement cannot have allies in any bloc, for the goals of bloc policy are alien to nonalined policy.

On the other hand, when we engage in polemics with various writers in the West or East who give a one-sided interpretation of the principles of nonalined policy--whether anathematizing or laying claim to them, even if neither one nor the other in fact accepts them--we can easily recognize what is concealed behind such one-sided interpretations. There exist in the nonalined movement itself forces that lean toward one bloc or another, and these are most often conditioned by ideological orientation and economic dependence. The opponents of nonalined policy make use of such digressions within the movement in two ways--some to prove that the movement lacks a future and others to show that the movement's fate lies in close linkage with a certain bloc. Both, however, overlook the basic truth that characterizes the nonalined: that since the movement's inception no country has left its ranks in order to join one of the military blocs.

The care with which the blocs followed the preparations for the Havana conference and the progress of the debate at the conference of the heads of state or government of the nonalined countries revealed more than anything else just how far the blocs are from understanding the philosophy of the nonalined movement. For it was obvious that anything suited them better than the successful outcome of the summit. And, when the conference was over, both blocs hastened to be its faithful interpreters. Their approach is different, but their are goals similar or identical.

Yet both of them overlook the truth that the movement has remained what it was: an independent political force having a clear, non-bloc orientation. Thus instead of this truth, the blocs attempt to impose their own truth--although they are themselves convinced that their truth is unmaintainable, because it is unreal.

One part of the Eastern European press, for instance, stubbornly passes over the fact that the meeting in Havana came out against all forms of domination and interference in the internal affairs of other countries and in favor of a clear non-bloc orientation. Only the anti-imperialist orientation is mentioned, in order to prove that the goals of the nonalined movement and of the Eastern bloc are identical.

The nonalined movement has, certainly, never hushed up the danger of imperialism: It in fact grew up out of the anticolonial and anti-imperialist struggle. But hegemony is no less dangerous than imperialism. This makes all the more strange the separation of imperialism from hegemonism, or authentic nonalinement from a nonbloc orientation. The leading newspapers in a number of socialist countries stubbornly keep on doing this, which only augments suspicions regarding their good intentions toward the nonalined movement.

On the other hand, meanwhile, there is much anxiety in the West about the fact that the Havana summit could not reach a consensus about Democratic Kampuchea. This is taken to lengths bordering on the absurd. If the world did not remember all that has taken place in Indochina since the war up to the present day, one might gain the impression that the West was more interested in the independence of Democratic Kampuchea than the nonalined movement--or its great majority--was. This, of course, cannot be any justification for what Vietnam has done in Kampuchea.

The nonalined movement will most certainly come up against many difficulties in the future, too, both in its own ranks and beyond them. But it is equally certain that the movement will know how to overcome them as it has done up to now--from Belgrade right up to Havana.

POLITIKA on 'First' Soviet Comments

AU180951 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[R. Bajalski report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 12 September--If the Soviet reaction to the Havana meeting [of nonalined countries] were judged on the basis of the first commentaries carried by television on by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA and IZVESTIYA, an impression would be gained that what is considered the most important fact is that the sixth conference of nonalined countries has been held at all, and that the nonalined movement has not split up. This is true because the first commentaries directed their main attention to polemics regarding external factors, that is, more precisely, with Washington and Beijing, which have been accused of trying to undermine the conference prior to its opening and to provoke a split during it by introducing such "artificial" questions as "the question of Kampuchea."

However, it is the joint conclusion of the first commentators that despite all that, everything has ended well because the movement has been assisted in preserving its unity by its anti-imperialist orientation which represents, according to certain views, together with the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, a recognized and acceptable basis for further developing the role and specific importance of the movement in international relations.

This then, we could say, is a narrowed-down approach to the results of the Havana meeting and, indeed, to the original principles which guide the movement in strengthening and developing the nonbloc essence of nonalined policy. It is this circumstance that also objectively prevented the first commentators from being more comprehensive and profound in their comments.

However, it would be wrong to believe that the real Soviet reaction to the sixth summit in Havana has been exhausted by these first press comments. It is still necessary to await deeper Soviet analyses in this connection. They certainly will emerge, not only because political circles here judge that the Havana summit meeting has confirmed the movement's cohesion of action in all questions of common interest, but rather also because the nonalined movement "has become an influential factor of world politics," as Leonid Brezhnev precisely stated in his message.

"Comprehensive Analysis"

But until the aforementioned deeper analyses appear, it is only possible to report as the reaction here what is available at this time.

One-Sided Explanation

"The anti-imperialist orientation of the nonalined movement literally affected in Havana all those questions which the conference discussed." This is one conclusion by IZVESTIYA commentator Vladimir Kudryavtsev.

It appears then that the Havana conference has been successful, that the nonalined movement has saved itself from a split, and that it has found common interests for those of its future actions on which it has agreed, thanks only to one of its qualities--that is, primarily to its anti-imperialist orientation.

Thus, within such a narrow approach to the Havana summit meeting and the nonalined movement, all other fundamental principles of nonalinement, and primarily the nonbloc essence of the nonalined policy which has not been even mentioned by anyone here so far, have naturally been necessarily left outside the field of vision of commentators here.

KURTOVIC MEETS WITH MALIAN PRESIDENT TRAORE

LD182352 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1800 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, September 18 (TANJUG)--Secretary General of the Democratic Union of the Mali People and President of the Republic of Mali Moussa Traore talked today with president of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Federal Conference Todo Kurtovic on further cooperation between the Democratic Union of Mali and the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance. They agreed for a delegation of the Mali Democratic Union to pay visit to the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance.

MARINC RECEIVES U.S. OFFICIAL BLATNIK

LD181420 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1323 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Andrej Marinc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received John Blatnik, the prominent U.S. congressman. [title as received]

In a long and cordial conversation, special emphasis was placed on the great role of John Blatnik's political activity for the development of good relations between SFRY and the United States and for the development of strong and all-round cooperation between the organization of Yugoslav emigrants and their country of origin.

TANJUG REPORTS ON SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

Amin Domestic Policy

LD182302 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1846 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New Delhi, September 18 (TANJUG)--The latest events in Kabul which reports reaching here say were bloody like the preceding coup and deposition of Mohammad Daud, mark the end of one stage of struggle within Afghanistan's ruling "Khalk" party. According to observers here, prevailed now is the current headed by Hafizollah Amin which is inclined to radical reforms and to a tough attitude to the rather vehement rebellion of conservative Moslem tribes.

The main question in Delhi now is whether or not the new president, considered as a champion of the "tough line", will give rise to larger Soviet involvement in Afghanistan. According to Indian press reports, the Soviet Union already has about 5,000 military experts in Afghanistan. In a situation marked with growing pressure on the part of the rebels, major clashes are expected next winter, as well as the implicit line of the new leadership, sources in Delhi see no chance of national reconciliation as part of the new progressive endeavours, likewise as the nationalist feelings known in Afghanistan for centuries now. It is a different matter how will this all reflect in a region in which two countries, Iran and Pakistan, following their own roads of Shi'ite and Sunnite Islamization, respectively, are expressing unconcealed sympathies and support for the guerrilla in Afghanistan, which appears to be moving further away from political trends of the country.

Moscow Support for Amin

LD182305 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1848 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 18 (TANJUG)--In a telegram of congratulations to the new secretary general of the Afghan People's Democratic Party, President of the Revolutionary Council and Premier of Afghanistan Hafizollah Amin, Soviet leaders Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin expressed the conviction that relations between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan will continue to develop successfully. Amin was elected to the post two days ago, following the resignation of former Premier Nur Mohammad Taraki.

Taraki enjoyed Moscow's esteem. Nevertheless, it has been noted here that the former Afghan leader was "unable" to normalize the conditions in the country afflicted with unrest caused by armed anti-government groups.

How the new leadership of Afghanistan, headed by Amin, will deal with the situation remains to be seen. Moscow believes in his abilities and it is considered certain that relations between the two countries will continue to expand.

VISIT OF PRC VICE PREMIER WANG RENZHONG CONTINUES

13 September Luncheon

ID131814 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1555 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At the first working meeting between Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and Wang Renzhong, vice premier of the PRC State Council, and their aides, it was noted by both sides today that exchanges of visits between the two countries' representatives are a contribution to the further development of cooperation between Yugoslavia and China. On this occasion it was noted that the foundations for successful cooperation between Yugoslavia and China were laid during the visits exchanged by President Josip Broz Tito and Chairman Hua Guofeng. It was emphasized that the current visit also will make a major contribution to the promotion of economic cooperation, especially cooperation in the field of agriculture.

The Federal Executive Council vice president briefed the visitors on the postwar development of Yugoslav agriculture. On this occasion data was provided on the production of agricultural crops, mechanization, development of the food industry, and also the development of socioeconomic relations in the countryside as well as the status of individuals and organizations in agriculture.

Vice Premier Wang Renzhong expressed gratitude for the friendly invitation and warm welcome. He stressed that the Chinese delegation wishes to be acquainted in detail with Yugoslav experiences in the development of agriculture. He emphasized that much has been done over the past 30 years to develop Chinese agriculture, although certain difficulties were experienced in development during the 1966-1976 period.

After the first working meeting, Federal Executive Council Vice President Branislav Ikonic gave a formal luncheon in honor of PRC State Council Vice Premier Wang Renzhong, during which toasts were exchanged.

Yugoslavia desires and is ready to establish modern forms of economic links on long term foundations with the PRC, Branislav Ikonic stressed in his toast. We consider that the level attained in the development of relations between our countries has created favorable possibilities for this, and we are convinced that through varied forms of cooperation we will consistently and in a principled manner be making our contribution to the accords achieved between President Tito and Chairman Hua Guofeng.

During your visit, Ikonic said to the visitors in his toast, you will acquaint yourselves with the results and experiences achieved and gained by our country in the course of its socialist self-managing development. Yugoslavia has succeeded in developing modern industry and modern agriculture which rely on modern technology and the highest scientific achievements. During the past contacts between our two countries' representatives, a number of concrete proposals were made with regard to possibilities and forms of cooperation between Chinese and Yugoslav economic and scientific organizations, especially in the field of agriculture.

We expect that your visit also will contribute to the promotion of this cooperation. We are convinced, Ikonic concluded, that this visit will represent a significant contribution to the development of comprehensive, friendly relations between the SFRY and the PRC.

Our relations of friendly cooperation, which are founded on mutual respect for independence and sovereignty, on equality and mutual benefit and on mutual understanding, are certain to develop on a long term basis and in a comprehensive and stable manner, Wang Renzhong said in his toast. This time we have come on a visit to your country to study the socialist construction of the economy and especially agricultural development in your country, and to learn the basis of your experiences. I am convinced, Wang Renzhong concluded in his toast, that our visit will be successful and that it will make its contribution to the promotion of friendly cooperation--especially in the field of agriculture--between the two countries.

18 September Vojvodina Visit

LD181324 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] Novi Sad--In the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, Dusan Alimpic, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, had talks today with the PRC Vice Premier Wang Renzhong, who is paying a several-day visit to our country. Nikola Kmezic, president of the Vojvodina Executive Council, officials in the Provincial Committee and Chinese Ambassador to the SFRY Zhou Qiuyie took part in the talks.

Vice Premier Wang Renzhong briefed his hosts on the development and activity of the CCP, in which attention is focused on democratization and the collective method of leadership. Both sides expressed their conviction that this visit of the Chinese delegation will also contribute to the further development of Yugoslav-Chinese relations.

TITO SENDS CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF AGOSTINHO NETO

AU181450 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Text] TANJUG--Belgrade, 12 September--President of the Republic and LCY President Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to the MPLA [Popular Liberation Movement of Angola]-Labor Party Central Committee and the Government of the People's Republic of Angola:

"We were deeply shaken by the sudden and premature death of the great son of the Angolan people, fighter for independence and freedom of nonalined socialist Angola and prominent statesman of Africa, Dr Agostinho Neto. His death represents an irreparable loss for the Angolan people, Africa and the progressive forces of the world.

"Yugoslavia has lost a sincere friend with the death of Dr Neto. The Yugoslav peoples have supported the heroic struggle of the Angolan people for independence and freedom since its early days. It is on foundations of this kind that Yugoslav-Angolan friendship has been built. This loss is all the more difficult for those of us who have had the opportunity to personally know Dr Neto as a man, humanist and statesman.

"I wish to assure you that in the future, too, we will continue to extend our sincere and complete support to the Angolan people, headed by the MPLA-Labor Party, for continuing the noble and great work of Dr Neto in the interest of a happier future for the People's Republic of Angola.

"Proceeding from the principles of nonalinement, which he wholeheartedly accepted and which he resolutely advocated, Dr Neto made a significant contribution to the unity, solidarity and cooperation of nonalined countries in their struggle for more just international political and economic relations.

"On behalf of the SFRY peoples and government and the LCY, and on my own behalf, I send you my expressions of deepest condolences in connection with this great loss. At the same time I ask you to convey our sincere condolences to the family of Dr. Neto.

REPORTAGE ON ZARKOVIC-LED DELEGATION VISIT TO ANGOLA

Meetings With Foreign Delegations

LD181000 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0913 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Luanda, Sept. 18 (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav delegation which on behalf of President of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito attended the funeral of Angolan President Neto has had contacts here with a number of other foreign delegations.

The Yugoslav delegation, headed by Presidency of Yugoslavia member Vidoje Zarkovic, met with the Algerian delegation, headed by FLN Politbureau member Draia: the Guinea delegation, headed by Politbureau member and Minister of Mining and Geology Ismael Toure, and the Tanzanian delegation, headed by Defense Minister Rashidi Kawawa.

During separate talks with the delegations questions on the agenda of the recent Havana summit, topical African questions and bilateral cooperation were discussed. In all the talks, the results of the Havana summit were assessed as favourable. Representatives of Algeria, Guinea and Tanzania particularly stressed the role of president Tito in the work of the Havana conference.

During the separate talks, views on numerous topical world questions were established as identical. During the examinations of bilateral cooperation, cooperation between Yugoslavia and the three countries was assessed as satisfactory but possibilities noted for its further intensification in all fields.

Meeting With Cape Verde President

LD181230 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2243 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Luanda--Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency and leader of the Yugoslav delegation to the funeral of Angolan President Agostinho Neto, had a meeting late tonight with Aristides Pereira, president of the Cape Verde Islands.

During the conversation special attention was paid to bilateral questions and to key international problems. During the talks, which were held in his residence, President Pereira particularly stressed the results of his recent official visit to the SFRY and underlined the fruitful nature of the talks which he had on that occasion with President Josip Broz Tito. He expressed his satisfaction over the fact that although a relatively short period of time has passed since that visit, the first results are already beginning to be felt in practice. He stressed that cooperation between the two countries is developing on the healthy principles full of mutual respect.

During the meeting today the desire was stressed to the effect that relations continue to develop on a mutually useful basis. It was noted during the conversation that following the Havana meeting the nonalined movement has emerged considerably strengthened, and that the summit in Cuba represents a further affirmation of the original principles of the movement.

It was also stressed that the premature death of Angolan President Neto, a prominent African and Angolan leader whose contribution to the development of the movement and also to the struggle against racism, apartheid and colonialism in this part of the world is well known, is a serious loss for progressive forces in the world. President Pereira asked members of the Yugoslav delegation, which in addition to Vidoje Zarkovic included Lazar Mojsov, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; and Nikola Sasic, Yugoslav ambassador to the People's Republic of Angola, to convey to the Yugoslav president his greetings and best wishes.

Meeting With Sam Nujoma

LD181852 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1721 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Luanda, September 18, (TANJUG)--A Yugoslav delegation headed by Presidency of Yugoslavia member Vidoje Zarkovic has conducted talks in Luanda with a delegation of the SWAPO liberation movement headed by president of the movement San Nujoma. The talks pertained, above all, to the present situation in Namibia and the results of the sixth nonalined summit in Havana.

Sam Nujoma expressed the movement's gratitude to Yugoslavia and President Tito in particular for their assistance to SWAPO's struggle against racism and for independence.

In the talks, the results of the Havana summit were mutually assessed as positive. Sam Nujoma, who headed the SWAPO delegation to the summit, stressed President Tito's tremendous contribution to the full success of this important gathering. Within this context, Sam Nujoma said that SWAPO attaches great importance to the part of the Havana summit's final resolution in which the nonaligned voice their full political, material and diplomatic support of liberation movements in the south of Africa.

KOLISEVSKI RECEIVES VISITING THAI FOREIGN MINISTER

LD181404 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1245 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Packhariyangkun, who is visiting the SFRY. Minister Packhariyangkun conveyed the greetings of the people and of the Government of Thailand to President Tito.

In a long and friendly conversation both sides expressed satisfaction over the favorable development of Yugoslav-Thai relations and stressed their readiness for their further expansion, especially in the economic sphere.

They also exchanged views on the recent sixth nonalined conference in Havana. Particular reference was made to Southeast Asia when Vice President Kolisevski and Minister Packhariyangkun stressed that the existing conflicts must be resolved in a peaceful way, without resorting to force and with full respect for all original principles of the nonalined movement which were confirmed also at the Havana nonalined summit conference.

Kolisevski asked Minister Packhariyangkun to convey to the people, the government and the king of Thailand, President Tito's best wishes.

The talks were attended by Nikola Mandic, chief of the Foreign Policy Department of the SFRY Presidency; Dusan Gaspari, SFRY ambassador to Thailand; Paun Serbanovic, ambassador in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs; Bogdan Isovaki, chef de cabinet of the member [as received] of the SFRY Presidency; and on the Thai side by Waikun Samruatruamphon, Thai ambassador to the SFRY; Senate member Prachak Swangchit; and by Saroy Chavanaviray, deputy director general of the Political Administration of the Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

KOLISEVSKI MEETS ROMANIAN ENVOY POPESCU

AU172113 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 12 September TANJUG--Today Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, received Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, who is visiting our country as President Ceausescu's personal envoy at the head of the Romanian delegation to "the Days of the Culture of the Socialist Republic of Romania in the SFRY." Dumitru Popescu conveyed the greetings, best wishes and personal message from President Ceausescu for President Tito. Vice President Kolisevski thanked him for the greetings and returned greetings and best wishes for President Ceausescu on behalf of President Tito and the SFRY Presidency.

Mutual satisfaction with the good-neighborly Yugoslav-Romanian relations, a strong encouragement for and great contribution to which has been provided by the frequent meetings of Presidents Tito and Ceausescu, was expressed during a long and friendly talk. The importance of the cultural cooperation between the two countries, which has been greatly advanced by the Days of the Socialist Republic of Romania in the SFRY that opened in Belgrade yesterday and the Days of the SFRY Culture in Romania that were held in May this year, was especially emphasized during the talk.

Lazar Kolisevski and Dumitru Popescu also discussed the successful results of the recent sixth conference of nonalined countries in Havana.

The reception was attended by Nicola Mihai, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the SFRY; Dr Ivo Margan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Lazar Maksin, chief of cabinet of the vice president of the SFRY Presidency; and Nikola Mandic, chief of the Service for Foreign Political Affairs of the SFRY Presidency.

INTERNATIONAL SEISMOLOGY CONFERENCE SET FOR SKOPJE

LD181010 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0910 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Skopje, September 18 (TANJUG)--An international conference on seismology will be held in Skopje, capital of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Macedonia, from September 19 to 21. Fifty experts from the United States, Japan and the Soviet Union, three countries with the greatest experience in the field, and experts from France, Switzerland, Iran, Greece, Romania, Hungary, England, Turkey and the Federal Republic of Germany will participate in the conference.

The conference will be concerned with the definition of earthquakes and identification of earthquake phenomena which can help forecast earthquakes and, as a result, reduce seismic risks.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER TO CONVENE FOR ECONOMIC SESSION ON 27 SEPTEMBER

LD181518 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1402 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Zoran Polic, president of the Chamber of the Republic and Provinces, has called a session of the chamber for 27 September. At this session delegates will review the draft decision on the basic orientations and scope of the economic policy of Yugoslavia's socioeconomic development from 1981 to 1985; and draft amendments to the projections for Yugoslavia's balance of payments and currency balance for 1979. Also on the agenda will be the proposal for monitoring the realization of the medium-term plans, the nature and content of the annual resolution and of other documents on the policy of fulfillment of medium-term plans.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES TRADE DEFICIT

LD190738 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1405 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--Discussing a report on the realization by the republics and the provinces of their respective positions in the unified balance of payments and foreign exchange balance for all of Yugoslavia, the Committee for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries of the SFRY Assembly's Chamber of Republics and Provinces noted today that the deficit in this year's trade with foreign countries was expected to amount to about 2 billion dinars, which was considerably more than originally envisaged. The increase in the deficit was mainly due to the higher prices of oil on the world market, wheat imports and the higher cost of petrochemical products and materials to be used for production. It was noted that all the republics and provinces were trying to increase their share of imports.

The Yugoslav banks' foreign debts had also increased, which indicated that the measures adopted in the republics and the provinces to insure a more selective approach to imports were not adequate.

The committee also discussed a report on the effects of foreign nationals' joint investments in Yugoslav organizations of associated labor following the adoption of the new law on this matter 7 months ago. The committee noted that 15 new contracts had been concluded over the past 7 months, while the annual average figure in the preceding period had been 8 contracts. The value of these contracts had increased from an average of about $35 million to about $60 million per contract.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA DEFENSE COUNCIL DISCUSSES NATIONAL DEFENSE

LD190436 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2145 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Sarajevo--The Council for National Defense of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina held a session in Sarajevo today. The session, which was chaired by Raif Dizdarevic, was also attended by Col Gen Dusan Korac, chief inspector for national defense of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, and his aides.

Colonel General Korac made this introductory speech in connection with the discussion of the report by the Chief Inspectorate for National Defense of the Federal Secretary for National Defense on the state of defense preparations in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

In the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, it was noted at the session of the council, significant attention has been paid to the work on defense preparations and a high level of activity has been developed in all social structures on the building of the whole system.

Particular attention has been paid to preparing a cadre and TV for training the young and the general population.

As reported by the republican Secretariat for Information, it has stressed that particular significance was attached to the practice followed in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, where defense plans were tested by carrying our numerous combined and independent exercises. This was greatly important in expanding and improving defence plans and preparing the entire defence system for the most successful functioning in case of need. It was also stressed that considerable financial resources were being spent on the material requirements of all-people's defence and in particular on the requirements of territorial defence, which was of great significance.

The report particularly stressed that the republican territorial defense headquarters, fully supported by the Presidium of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and the republican Council for National Defense, had successfully performed its role and carried out its tasks in the process of the increasingly dynamic and successful development and intensification of the territorial defense's preparedness in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA PRESIDENCY MEETS ON COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP

AU192235 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Sep 79 p 3 AU

[Text] Sarajevo, 13 September--TANJUG--The implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative on promoting collective work and responsibility must be understood as a further step in developing the work of all institutions of the political system and in developing all aspects of the socialist self-managing democratic relations, because the sense of all our efforts, which we must make in this field, is directed toward the further strengthening of the workers class and the working people. As has been announced, that was stressed at a session of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina which--meeting under Raif Dizdarevic and as a part of public discussion which is being held in this republic--discussed draft tasks of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina in implementing collective work and responsibility and the introduction of a 1-year mandate of president, or rather, chairman.

In discussing the document, the Presidency paid special attention to all those essential problems which determine the directions of the further implementation and development of the political system of socialist self-management and the tasks which the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Herceogivina has in that connection. The need to concretely involve the Presidency in the development of democratic practice of work in all institutions of the system and the democratic self-managing forms of influence and decisionmaking of the working people and citizens was particularly noted.

The Presidency also discussed questions of concrete examples necessary for implementing the 1-year mandate of the president of the Presidency and noted that significant experiences had been gained in the past work on implementing the Presidency's constitutional functions, in developing collective work and responsibility, in the openness of the Presidency toward the broadest possible sociopolitical basis of the delegate system and toward the delegate organs, as well as in cooperation with other institutions and organizations, all of which is a reliable support for direct activity for a complete realization of President Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility and on introducing the 1-year mandate of the president. In that connection, it was noted that it is indispensable to carry out small changes in the provisions of the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina which refer to the Presidency of the republic.

The Presidency believes all changes in the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina which are necessary for realizing Comrade Tito's initiative must be carried out in 1980, and that they should involve only those questions which serve the implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative on the further strengthening of collective work and responsibility and on the introduction of the 1-year mandate of president, or rather chairman.

KOSOVO SAWP REVIEWS TASKS IN SOCIAL SELF-PROTECTION

AU181833 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Sep 79 p 3 AU

[M. Daci report]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 14 September--The basic subjective factor in organizing and realizing the protection of our socialist self-managing system must be the workingman and citizen. Their active role in the realization of social self-protection depends in many respects on the involvement of the Socialist Alliance. Hence the realization of social self-protection represents a permanent obligation of every member, organization and organ of the Socialist Alliance, sociopolitical organizations and citizens' societies and associations.

That is what Musa Beka, member of the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the Kosovo Provincial SAWP Conference, said among other things in his introductory report at today's session of the Presidium. A stable political situation in the province and the country, the unity, equality and harmony among our peoples and nationalities and especially the strength of our all-people's defense system, the independence and integrity of our community, Musa Beka said [incomplete sentence as published]. He added that all that obliges the SAWP organizations and leaderships to continue to devote their full attention to organizing and preparing the working people and citizens for social self-protection.

The experience gained in the work in Kosovo so far shows that the vigilance, readiness and preparedness of the working people and citizens in the struggle against all anti-socialist phenomena have increased. The working people and citizens of Kosovo are ready to defend the achievements of our revolution, the brotherhood and unity of all our peoples and nationalities. The Socialist Alliance, through its own forms of activity, as well as other sociopolitical organizations in local communities, are becoming increasingly more strongly engaged in dealing with the questions of organizing and strengthening social self-protection. It is by means of resolving the basic problems of life of the working people at the place of residence that discontent is eliminated and the social security of the workingman and citizen is further strengthened. And it is in that way then that the scope for the activity of various hostile antiself-managing and antisocialist forces is narrowed down, it was pointed out at the session.

However, hostile propaganda--in cooperation with domestic nationalist, irredentist, cominformist, anarcho-liberal and other counterrevolutionary forces--strives to undermine our internal stability and security. That propaganda is directed against unity, brotherhood and the community, against self-management and democratic freedom, that is, against the brightest achievements of our socialist revolution. For that reason it is necessary in the coming activity to devote even greater attention to organizing and preparing the working people and citizens for social self-protection both in local communities and in basic organizations of associated labor, it was stated among other things in the discussion.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY QUESTIONS FEDERAL ORGANS' VIEWS ON DELEGATE SYSTEM

AU181818 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Sep 79 p 4 AU

[S. Ivanovic report]

[Text] Belgrade, 12 September--If we were to reduce the basic characteristic of the search for new ways and solutions in the advancement of the delegate system relating to the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly to a few fundamental points, they would be, above all, the question of the federal executive organs' attitude toward the delegate assembly, the question of the place and the role of the socio-political organizations of the federation in the functioning of the delegate system, and finally the question whether the interrepublican committees have not exceeded the frameworks and powers assigned to them by the Constitution.

Very sharp remarks concerning the federal executive organs' attitude toward the delegate assembly were heard today at a meeting of Zoran Polic, president of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, with the chairmen of the delegations of the republican and provincial assemblies and the presidents of the working bodies of the chamber. Marko Bulc, for instance, said that the Federal Executive Council should not appear in the assembly as the author of draft bills, but should propose ideas which would then be elaborated and coordinated through delegate discussions. In his view, the so-called preliminary procedure is now completely outside the scope of the delegates, which frequently casts doubts on the efficient functioning of the entire system.

As to the attitude of the sociopolitical organizations at the federal level, the general opinion was expressed that it is understandably difficult for the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces to have to discuss their amendments even under circumstances that the positions of those organizations are not a result of harmonized positions and views but a fruit of conclusions derived from various discussions. It was said that this fact reflects, above all, the lack of definition of the position of the sociopolitical chambers in the republics and provinces through which the sociopolitical organizations should primarily seek to pursue their interests.

Taking part in the discussion, Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, said that in a certain sense this debate has its history. The advancement of the delegate system was discussed twice by the expanded Presidium of the SFRY Assembly, and that serious subject was also on the agenda of the LCY Central Committee. At those meetings, Markovic said, serious suspicion was expressed that the interrepublican committees might have exceeded their powers and that they might have assumed some functions of the assembly instead of being a way to reach accords.

It was agreed at the meeting today that the sessions of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly will be held on 27 September and 11 and 13 October and that several bills will be discussed.

BRIEFS

BRITISH MAYORS VISIT--Last night a delegation of British city mayors arrived in Belgrade on a visit to Yugoslavia which will last several days, during which the delegation will visit Titovo Uzice, Novi Sad, Kragujevac, Mostar, Sarajevo, Zagreb and Ljubljana to acquaint itself with the functioning of the delegate and assembly systems and the development of our cities. [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0300 GMT 18 Sep 79 AU]